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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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ALEX. BOSS & Co.
Machinery Department,
4, Des Voeux Rd. Centl.
Phone 27.

No. 18,788. 號八十三百七十八萬一第 日四初月五年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12TH, 1918. 三拜禮 號二十月六年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. 1463

JUNORA.

WINE OF HEALTH.

AN EXCELLENT TONIC.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

[13]

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FIRST-CLASS, DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
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casing 1 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climate and are second to none for reliability
in the field.
We have also received a consignment of
B.S.A. Air Rifles.
Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
1896

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FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1918. 1896

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME-TABLE
WEEK DAYS.
2.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 " " 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " " 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m. " 15 "
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 " " 10 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " " 10 "
2.15 " to 2.45 " " 10 "
2.45 " to 3.00 " " 10 "
3.00 " to 8.00 p.m. " 10 "
8.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m. " 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " 15 "
5.30 " to 8.00 " " 10 "
8.00 " to 8.30 " " 10 "
8.30 " to 8.45 " " 15 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
Saturdays.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on application
at the Company's Office. No Season
ticket will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compro Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. 1843

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.									
Stations	No. 5 Thru. Exp. a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Thru. Slow a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Thru. Exp. p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 17 Thru. Slow p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Thru. Exp. p.m.
CANTON (Tol She Tau)	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.45	dep. 11.17	dep. 11.45	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.45
Shek Lung	dep. 8.45	dep. 10.20	dep. 11.17	dep. 11.45	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.45
Shum Chai	dep. 8.45	dep. 10.20	dep. 11.17	dep. 11.45	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.45
Shing Shui	dep. 8.45	dep. 10.20	dep. 11.17	dep. 11.45	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.45
Tai Po Market	dep. 8.45	dep. 10.20	dep. 11.17	dep. 11.45	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.45
Tai Po	dep. 8.45	dep. 10.20	dep. 11.17	dep. 11.45	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.45
Shing Shui	dep. 8.45	dep. 10.20	dep. 11.17	dep. 11.45	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.45
Shum Chai	dep. 8.45	dep. 10.20	dep. 11.17	dep. 11.45	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.45
Shek Lung	dep. 8.45	dep. 10.20	dep. 11.17	dep. 11.45	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.45	dep. 7.15	dep. 8.45
CANTON	arr. 11.10	arr. 10.20	arr. 6.55	arr. 7.15	arr. 7.00	arr. 8.15	arr. 8.45	arr. 9.15	arr. 10.55

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 6 Thru. Exp. a.m.	No. 8 Local a.m.	No. 10 Thru. Slow a.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.	No. 14 Thru. Exp. p.m.	No. 16 Local p.m.	No. 18 Thru. Slow p.m.	No. 20 Local p.m.
East Ferry	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.15	dep. 1.05	dep. 1.35	dep. 1.45	dep. 1.55	dep. 2.15
Kowloon	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.15	dep. 1.05	dep. 1.35	dep. 1.45	dep. 1.55	dep. 2.15
Shing Shui	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.15	dep. 1.05	dep. 1.35	dep. 1.45	dep. 1.55	dep. 2.15
Shum Chai	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.15	dep. 1.05	dep. 1.35	dep. 1.45	dep. 1.55	dep. 2.15
Tai Po Market	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.15	dep. 1.05	dep. 1.35	dep. 1.45	dep. 1.55	dep. 2.15
Tai Po	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.15	dep. 1.05	dep. 1.35	dep. 1.45	dep. 1.55	dep. 2.15
Shing Shui	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.15	dep. 1.05	dep. 1.35	dep. 1.45	dep. 1.55	dep. 2.15
Shum Chai	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.15	dep. 1.05	dep. 1.35	dep. 1.45	dep. 1.55	dep. 2.15
Shek Lung	dep. 6.55	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.15	dep. 1.05	dep. 1.35	dep. 1.45	dep. 1.55	dep. 2.15
CANTON	arr. 11.10	arr. 10.20	arr. 6.55	arr. 7.15	arr. 7.00	arr. 8.15	arr. 8.45	arr. 9.15	arr. 10.55

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shing Shui for First Class Passengers on Notice
being given to the guard.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Railway Administration does not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.
SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.
Fanning dep. 6.00 a.m. 8.30 p.m. Shataukok dep. 7.10 a.m. 10.15 p.m.
Shataukok arr. 6.55 a.m. 8.30 p.m. Fanning arr. 8.05 a.m. 11.10 p.m.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Length on Keel Blocks	Width of Entrance on bottom	Water on Blocks at Spring Tide
DOCK No. 1.	510 feet	77 "	27 "
DOCK No. 2.	350 feet	53 "	24 "
DOCK No. 3.	714 feet	63 "	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 80 tons each, besides 160 tons Giant Cranes.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	Lifting Power	Max. Length of Ship taken in	Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	Max. Draft of Ship taken in
No. 1.	7,000 tons	480 feet	58 "	22 "
No. 2.	13,000 tons	580 feet	68 "	25 "

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoeki)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

	Length on Keel Blocks	Breadth at Entrance on bottom	Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide
	283 feet 0 inch.	56 " 0 "	25 " 7 "

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt
execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
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IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that for the convenience of the travelling Public, a
Special 1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong, Canton and Macao
Carriage \$1.50 available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's
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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

WEDNESDAY, 12th JUNE, 1918.
8 a.m. "HONAM" 8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN" 4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

THURSDAY, 13th JUNE, 1918.
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN" 8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN" 4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

FRIDAY, 14th JUNE, 1918.
8 a.m. "HONAM" 8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN" 4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 9 a.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m.
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 3 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Manions,
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

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The Law of War and Contract: Including the present War Decisions at Home, by H. Campbell	4.00
The New Book of Martyrs, by Georges Duhamel	4.00
Fighting for Peace, by Henry Van Dyke	4.00
Crescent and Iron Cross, by E. F. Benson	4.00
Secrets of the Submarine, by Marley F. Hay	2.75
The Cause: Poems of the War, by Laurence Binyon	4.00
The War and the Future, by Sir Robert Borden	1.60
Aircraft in War and Commerce, by W. H. Barry	1.20
Destroyer Doings, by John Vargenison	1.20
Some War Impressions, by Jeffery Farrel	1.20
Mud and Khaki, by Vernon Bartlett	1.20
The Achievement of the British Navy in the World War, by John Leyland	.80
The Battles of the Fudge Arms-Messines 1917, by Frank Fox	.80
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Java, Sumatra, and the other Islands of the Dutch East Indies, by A. Cabaton	4.00
The Last of the Romanovs, by Charles Rivet	5.50
Winnowed Memories, by Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood	4.50
The Romance of the Human Body, by Ronaly C. Macie	4.00
The Psychology of Marriage, by Walter Dill	4.00
Albert 4th Earl of Grey: A Last Word, by Harold Regbie	2.00
An Ethical System based on the Laws of Nature, by M. Deshaumont	2.00
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MECHANICAL WORLD YEAR BOOK 1918	.80
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Wisdom's Cricketers' Almanack for 1918	1.60
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Pigeon Blood Rubies, by N. McD. Bodkin	1.20
The Wonder of Love, by E. Maria Albanesi	1.20
The Tragedy of the Great Emerald, by Weatherly Cheney	1.20
The Man Market, by Gertrude de Wentworth-James	1.20
The Family, by Elinor Mordaunt	.80
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My Official Wife, by Richard Savage	.80
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CONSIGNEES of Cargo from SAN FRANCISCO, originally Shipped per S.S. "RINTJANI" and S.S. "KAWI" are hereby notified that their Cargoes, having arrived per S.S. "DJEMMER," will be landed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., wharves and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Noon the 16th June will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd June, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th June, at 10 a.m., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN L.L.M., Agents.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1918. [2126]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
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THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the connecting Steamer for Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc apply to
P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

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HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1917.
Revised by THE MEMBERS.
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AND
GRILL ROOM.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. 14

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ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.
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15 Minutes from landing stage.
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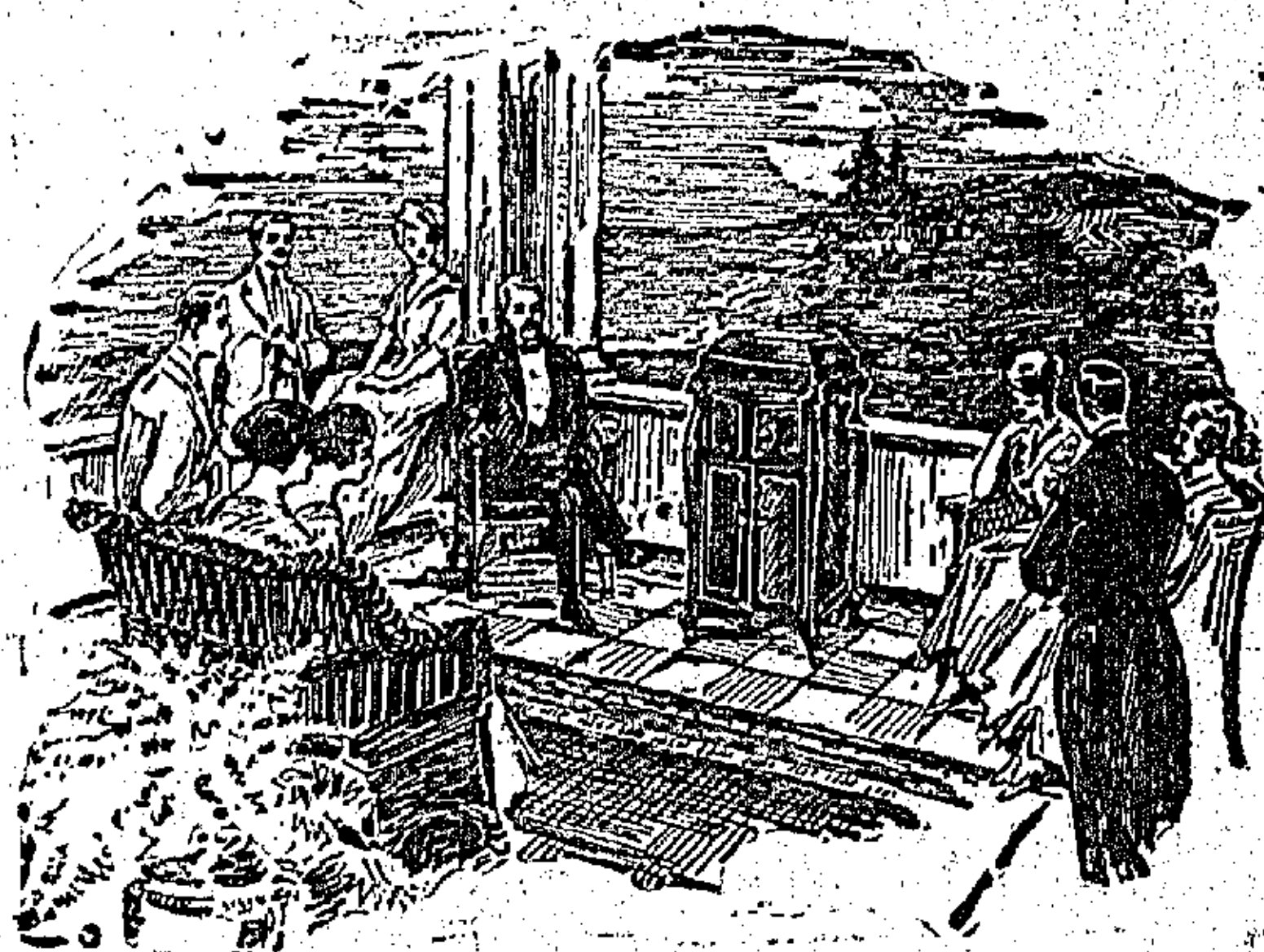
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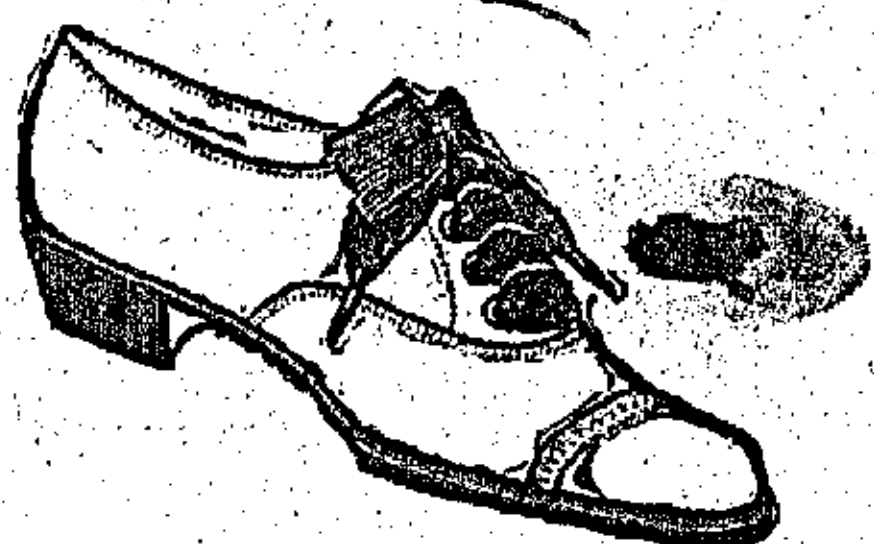
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[28-3]

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A comfortable and good looking shoe, made on a fairly wide last of good materials, and made as well as it is possible to make a shoe. The uppers are fine Glace Kid, the soles of best English Leather.

TWO STYLES \$12.50 and \$14.00 per pair.

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A CO., LTD.

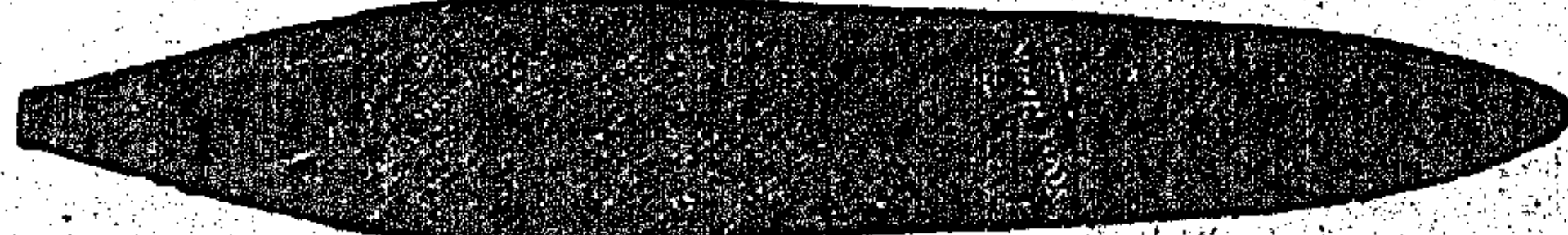
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[1361]

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THE SUNSHINE REL.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon. June 18th. S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... July 1st. S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Aug. 14th. S.S. "ECUADOR" ...

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Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 141. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Chater Road.

STRAITS SHIPPING.

GOVERNMENT'S REQUISITIONING PROPOSALS.

PROTEST BY SINGAPORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A special general meeting of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce and Exchange was held on May 28th afternoon for the purpose of considering resolutions dealing with Government requisitioning of local shipping. The Hon. Mr. C. W. Darbishire (Chairman), presided over a full attendance of members.

The Chairman said the matter appeared to have originated in a telegram from the Colonial Office to the Colonial Secretary at Singapore, dated October 18th last year, and that telegram was confirmed by a letter from Downing Street, dated October 19th, which covered a letter from the Ministry of Shipping, dated September 28th, and to which he would have to refer more than once. The would remember that when Mr. W. W. Cook addressed them at the annual meeting of the Chamber he made his parting remarks with reference to the requisitioning of local shipping, and he (the speaker) confessed that at that time he had heard very little about the matter which seemed to him to have been conducted in rather a hazy and corner sort of way. They all knew that Colonel Thomson, who represented the Ministry of Shipping in India had been around and up to Hongkong, and, in the course of a conversation he had had with him, Colonel Thomson suggested that shipping here might have to be requisitioned. It was a friendly conversation and he (the speaker) told him that it would be a very unsuitable thing to do. Nothing more was heard about it until Mr. Cook mentioned it in his speech. The Committee had gone into the matter and this meeting was called as a result of their investigations. They would naturally ask, had nothing been done by the ship owners themselves as they were primarily interested in the matter? They had piped. A protest was written to the Colonial Secretary pointing out the disadvantages which would accrue to the trade here if requisitioning was carried out; and they received more than a bare acknowledgment of the protest—no attempt to reply to the arguments in any shape or form. He would refer to the letter from the Ministry of Shipping which gave the reasons for the action of the local Government. Apparently there were several reasons for the requisitioning looked at from the home point of view. The first was the possible necessity of transferring local ships homewards for war purposes. He did not think they need consider that very much because he would imagine there were very few ships here at all suitable for that purpose. A point was made about the intimate connection between the China coastal trade—he presumed this trade was the one which was with the coastal trade of India; but he did not think that was a very strong point.

A QUESTION OF LOOT. Another point in the letter was that the "tonnage requires to be constantly and carefully watched by an impartial authority in the interests of the different sections of the Indian and Far Eastern trades, so that tonnage at any time may be removed from one service to another and may at the time be relatively more important from the point of view of Imperial interests." He did not know who was going to watch this, but apparently Colonel Thomson in India would do so. The fourth point was that the Shipping Controller required to be informed by "a competent local authority as to any way in which the loading, discharging and local management of any British liner tonnage may be capable of improvement." By that he presumed he meant Lieut. Oldman or that someone from Fort Canning was going to instruct their Chinese friends who managed the various ships here as to how they could improve the loading and discharging of steamers. Another point, and he thought this was the real reason for the whole thing, was that it would "obviate any grievance which might otherwise arise owing to the fact that certain Liner Companies in the United Kingdom are now fully controlled both financially and administratively while certain other companies domiciled in India and the Far East enjoy freedom from such control." He thought there was very little doubt about it that loot was really at the bottom of the question. In order to consider this he thought it might be wise just to ask themselves, first, whether the scheme of rationing at home was the success which it was claimed to be. The origin of that requisitioning was, to a great extent, due to Press Power and agitation against profiteering and high freight—whether or not, profiteering had been reduced by requisitioning tonnage was a moot point. He would read them a few extracts from a report of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association which he thought would show that there were two sides to the question of requisitioning at home. It pointed out that, "In developing the output of munitions the State had relied in the main, on private enterprise, and to that end every encouragement has been given to manufacturers to use the war earnings to extend their works, and every manufacturer has been allowed to derive profit from his exertions; but the shipowners were asked to carry on their businesses upon being paid the actual out-of-pocket cost incurred in maintaining their offices and organisations. In dealing with agriculture, the Government, to encourage increased production, guaranteed prices over a term of years; but the shipowners were called upon to abandon trades which had been established at heavy cost by years of work, and they were prohibited from building to maintain their fleets in such a condition as would give them the chance of re-establishing their position in these trades when peace is restored. Although the policy of general requisitioning was imposed solely for the purpose of seizing the earnings of the shipowners' business, the machinery adopted placed

under official control the cargoes to be carried, the sources from which they were obtained and the destinations to which they were sent. The shipowners and the trades, as well as the consumers, were placed in the hands of officials who were unable to devise any solution of the real problem, namely, that of the equitable distribution of the imports amongst the consumers. The point of concentration of control over cargoes and carrying power in the hands of the officials, is the basis of driving power. Then the report continues: "If under peace conditions 100 ships in a particular trade can make 8 round voyages in the year and if that number be reduced to six owing to the system of protection adopted, there will be a loss of 200 cargoes, even if every ship is protected on every voyage, and that loss (for the time being) will be as disastrous as the loss of 25 ships. But the ships are the State's and to the Admiralty time does not appear of any moment." Again "Shipping in the hands of the State is the servant of the Departments, Commissioners and Committees, and the master of none, and waste which has not to be paid for directly in cash is ignored by them one and all. The Shipping Controller and the officials of the Ministry of Shipping and the advisory committees they have called in to their assistance have to administer a policy which is fundamentally bad."

During the last 12 months State intervention has led to waste of time, and therefore to loss of carrying power and of imports. The driving power of individual enterprise, which served the nation so well, must be restored and maintained. Definite figures are not yet available, but the probabilities are that the Exchequer is getting substantially less from the receipt of the whole of the earnings of the shipowners' business under state control, than it would have received from the shipowners' income tax and excess profits duty if those businesses had remained under their own control."

NO PROFITEERING.

He thought those were points they might consider from the point of view of home requisitioning. While on the subject he would like to make a point of the fact that he understood that the shipping companies here—he did not know it all—but he believed the majority—had not raised their rates without consulting the Government, and in many cases ships had not been taken off one run and put on another without consultation with the Government. That disposed of the plea that there had been profiteering, but if there had been it had been with the approval of Government. Even assuming that the requisitioning of ships at home was a success did it follow that it was necessary or would be successful here? It seemed to him that the conditions here were very different from what they were at home. In fact they were very different. A comparison between India, where the conditions were by no means the same. If they looked at Singapore and noticed its position on the map they would see it was a centre from which radiated innumerable lines in all directions, whereas in India the shipping and the railway through the country with the coasting steamers was on an entirely different footing. Also a great deal of war work necessitated the control of ships going from India to the Persian Gulf. He did not think Colonel Thomson would have time to manage affairs here and would have to delegate someone in Singapore, and that someone presumably would be someone attached to the Admiralty, and that, if not, the assistance of a business man would have to be sought and, he doubted if he could spare the time. The Ministry of Shipping further said that "under a scheme such as had been outlined above the owners could not urge any financial considerations against the transfer of any of their vessels from trade and the way would be left open to Colonel Thompson to make such adjustments of the carrying tonnage in the various trades concerned as would secure the most economical use of the ships available." Even at home, they had no doubt read in the papers of the unfortunate mistakes which had been made by Government officials regarding shipping.

Having instanced several cases he proceeded to say that the real reason for requisitioning ships as far as he could make out, and he thought it was admitted by the Government, was that they saw no reason why they should not have the profits of the shipowners. That being so they came to the resolutions. The first was as follows: "That in the opinion of this Chamber Government requisitioning of local shipping is opposed to the best interests of the trade of the Colony, on the following grounds:—

IDLE TONNAGE IN SINGAPORE.

He said that they probably knew more about local shipping than he did. He certainly had had many instances brought to his notice where an owner had bought the hull of a ship as well as the engines, but had had to stop work as he did not wish to spend money if the ship was going to be taken over by Government. Another ship, belonging to the same owner, was lying idle at Tanjong Pagar for the same reason. There were, he believed, wooden ships here which were being built and from which it was impossible to make a profit unless they reaped the benefit of current freight. He had heard of boats in Bangkok which stopped coming here to repair because they would be seized and taken under

this scheme. He reckoned there were 10,000 tons of tonnage lying idle here through the action of the Government. It was absolutely certain that, if the scheme introduced was carried through all tonnage would be stopped in the Straits Settlements. The second reason given was that it was considered that quite adequate Government control of local shipping could be exercised without general requisitioning. The system which had hitherto been maintained here was that the Admiralty could take over any shipping they required under charter and they could put it on any run they thought necessary for the requirements of the trade and the food requirements of the port. It was admitted in the letter from the Ministry of Shipping that the requisitioning of vessels in the China coastal trades had been effected through the Commander-in-Chief in China, at Singapore and his officer, the Commodore at Hongkong. The third point was the appropriation of profits. It seemed to him to be a very inequitable thing that one particular trade here which happened to be making enormous profits should have those profits taken away when he understood there were many other trades doing probably better, at any rate just as well, owing to the war. It seemed to be unfair that engineering firms and merchants locally registered here and which did not come under the Excess Tax at home should be allowed to go scot free and one industry picked out and taxed in that arbitrary way.

On the fourth point regarding direct taxation being imposed without any reference to, or authority of, the Legislative Council, apparently for the benefit of the Home Government, he said he would not go as far as to say Government was acting beyond its powers in the requisitioning—he did not know under what powers it was acting, and he had not seen any statement or notification, but certainly, under their Letters Patent, the powers of raising revenue in the Colony were delegated to the Legislative Council. He had no doubt they were overruled. He could not find anything in the Letters Patent of the Colony which authorised Government to seize the profits of any firm or industry here.

FAVOURING NEUTRALITY.

Another point which was not referred to in the resolution, but which he thought was a very important one was that while British shipping was being put under these burdens the shipping of our neutral friends was allowed to come here without any hindrance at all. He thought that they in Singapore were almost all free traders in that they believed in keeping the port open to all nationalities, barring enemy, but now neutrals were to be hindered to come and—well, British interests in the port were to be taxed and handicapped very considerably in their endeavours to build up reserves. Neutral shipowners could come here, get good freights, buy ships at the present rates, write them off in a few years time, and have them standing at a reasonable figure when the war ended. It was all very well to say they would get the trade back after the war, but he thought that the general experience of most people was when they had once lost trade it was hard to get it back again. British shipping locally would find itself in a very miserable position at the end of the war. It would be without any resources or reserves. (Hear, hear.) He thought the Government was in rather an awkward position when the letter (from the Ministry of Shipping) was sent out by the Colonial Office for the approval of the Government of the Colony. It seemed to him a most extraordinary thing that the Government of the Colony should have apparently acquiesced and given its approval to a scheme such as this without consulting a single merchant in Singapore. They were in the same position as they were in the days of the East India Company, when a merchant was forced to go direct to the Secretary of State in order to get justice done to his considerations and now they seemed to be very much in the same position. He trusted they would pass the resolutions unanimously. (Applause.) He had much pleasure in proposing the first.

Mr. Tomlin asked how far the requisitioning had gone, and when it came into force.

The Chairman replied that as far as he understood it started in October of last year, and had gone to the extent that shipowners had been told that their ships were going to be taken over, but it had taken the Government so many months to find out what they were going to pay them. No ships had been actually requisitioned.

Mr. Hennings said that local shipowners had been informed that requisitioning came into force on May 1st.

Mr. Griffith Jones asked whether local shipowners were satisfied with the present terms and whether they were fair and equitable.

The Chairman said he had heard no protest against it.

Mr. Griffiths Jones asked whether the law had been broken in the least.

The Chairman did not think the Government had done anything *ultra vires* and he did not suppose they would take the profits. Under the old scheme certainly the Government did not get the profits on the charter.

Mr. Tomlin seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman proposed: "That this Chamber is of opinion therefore that the general requisitioning of local British tonnage should be withdrawn."

The Hon. Mr. Addie seconded—carried. The Chairman proposed: "That copies of resolutions Nos. 1 and 2 should be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary for despatch by him by cable to the Secretary of State for the Colonies without delay."

Mr. Nutt seconded—carried. The Chairman thanked the members for their attendance and the meeting closed.—*Straits Times.*

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

Two Chinese women were charged with kidnapping a little girl from the custody of her parents at Canton. It was stated that the kidnapping took place between May 15th and 22nd, and during that time negotiations were proceeding for the sale of the child.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Friday.

It is possible that if the case is proved, the two women will be committed for trial at the June Criminal Sessions.

OPIUM CASES.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 40 taels of prepared opium other than Government opium.

Revenue Inspector Wilden said the opium was found concealed round defendant's waist.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe fined defendant \$2,000, with the alternative of four months' hard labour.

A Korean was charged with being in unlawful possession of 102 taels of non-Government opium.

Inspector Wilden stated that the opium was concealed in tins labelled "ginseng." These tins contained false-bottoms.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe fined defendant \$7,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

THE BENEFIT OF A GOOD CHARACTER.

A Chinese was charged with snatching a purse from another Chinese.

Inspector Browne stated that while complainant was walking along Hollywood Road, defendant came up from behind and, jostling him, snatched the purse. Complainant immediately arrested defendant and gave him into the charge of a *tukong*.

Defendant said that when passing along Hollywood Road he received a blow on his back. This was followed by a general assault by complainant, who accused him of stealing his purse. Defendant had no purse in his possession; it was found on the ground.

Defendant called his employer to say that he had worked for him for a month and was a good man.

Mr. J. R. Wood discharged defendant.

RIVAL RICSHA-COOLIES' FEUD.

Two Chinese were charged with creating a disturbance in Kowloon.

Inspector Gordon stated that animosity between the coolies started over the introduction of a new ricksha-puller in the stand at Nathan Road, Kowloon. The coolies were divided into two factions, and resentment prevailed when either faction introduced a new adherent. The two parties also kept a certain rigid order as regards answering faces. On Monday, it appeared, one of the defendants, who, according to the factions' arrangements, should have given precedence to those immediately in front of him, rushed out of the stand as soon as he sighted a face. This roused angry feeling and high words were exchanged, followed by blows, in which several members of the two clans took part. As a result half-a-dozen men were removed to the Government Civil Hospital with rather serious injuries.

Mr. J. R. Wood said fighting seemed to be getting quite common amongst ricksha coolies. This must be put a stop to. He fined the defendants \$10 each, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

LECTURE.

A lecture will be given by Captain E. H. Gray, 74th Punjab, to N.C.O.s and men of the Corps at Headquarters on Friday, 14th June, at 6 p.m. Subject, Experiences on Service. Uniform need not be worn.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

Saturday, 15th June:—

2.30 p.m. "A" Co., Mounted Section, Half M-Gun Co. (as detailed by O.C. M.G. Co.) and half Signalling Section (as detailed by O.C. Signalling Section) will parade at Statue Pier. Dress: Drill order.

"B" Co. and the remainder of the M-Gun Co. and Signalling Section will parade on Saturday, 29th inst., instead of as previously ordered.

FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Sergt. A. B. Bryson takes place on Sunday, 16th inst. Time and point of assembly will be notified later.

G. E. SWINART, Capt. Adjutant, H.K.D.C. Hongkong, 11th June, 1918.

The April issue of the *Times Imperial* and Foreign Trade Supplement published an interesting account of the successful efforts that have been made to reach the interior of Siberia through the Kara Sea. Some articles, such as bibles, have been carried by the sea route for \$2 per ton, against \$25 by land, but the writer estimates the saving all round at 40 per cent., as compared with alternative routes.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL. AN ANSWER TO MR. JENKIN.

Why do you beat so much about the bill, or are the questions which you put so glibly to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce merely the form of mental exercise adopted by members of your profession against that time when they shall be called upon again to address on the Bench?

You know as well as I do why the Chamber of Commerce asked for some form of Conscription to be introduced in the Colony, or, if you do not, you are scarcely as well-informed on public affairs as the average man. Let us put an end to this absurd *canonage*, and state the truth bluntly. The Chamber had no option. Hundreds of men from the business houses here have gone home to fight, and, of those left, there were many who clung to the restraint put upon them by their employers and the Government authorities. They sincerely desired to follow the example of their colleagues. They could only be kept at their desks by the repeated assurances that by so doing they were acting in the best interests of the country. Then came the news of the German offensive. Restlessness broke out afresh, and this time it could not be calmed either by appeals or cajolery. The "young bloods"—all honour to them—demanded to meet the leading merchants of the Colony and, when the interview was granted, they delivered an ultimatum. "We are going to the front. If you say it is essential that we should remain here, bring in Conscription so that no-one hereafter shall be able to throw in our faces a charge of cowardice or shakiness. We shall not seek exemption. We will abide by the decision of the Tribunal, but under no other condition will we remain. We are ready now to forfeit our positions and our salaries. If you persuade the Government to withhold our passports, we will attend the office, but we will not work."

Now, Mr. Jenkin what have you to say? The Government knew these facts. The commercial houses had set free as many men as they could possibly spare, and a little more, but significant of the majority of cases they were continuing to pay some part, at least, of the salaries. In fear that their trade would be brought wholly to a standstill, they appealed to the Government to help them out of the difficulty by introducing conscription in order that the necessary remaining men might be content to continue at their posts.

Need we have gone through all this foolery for the sake of giving certain members of your firms clean tickets? Such a phrase is unjust in the circumstances. If, by chance, you come within the scope of the Conscription Act, and pass through the war unscathed, you will be able, when peace is declared, to establish yourself here again and recommence your practice. It might take a few months, perhaps, to pick up all the threads once more, but little, I think you will agree, would be lost. With trade it is far different. Extensive connections and valuable goodwill have been established, perhaps after years of hard-work and scheming. There are foreign rivals always trying to thrust us from the market. Once we loosen our hold everything goes, and who can say whether it will ever be regained?

Knowing the position, who can blame the Chamber of Commerce for opposing the third reading of the present Ordinance. It may be argued, if you like, that the Government ought the merchants napping; that, realising the delicacy of the position in the first instance, they "lay low" and, like Brer Rabbit, "kept on saying nothing" until, having drawn the unofficial members well within the toils, they could, at the last moment, declare their intention, and, in answer to the protests, exclaim with pleasant irony: "Well, you asked for this and we are simply according to your request." For my own part I would absolve the Government of any such intention, but, at the same time, I cannot see any reason why it should refuse an amendment supported by the full weight of the mercantile community at whose request the Bill was introduced.

You inform us, Mr. Jenkin, that the Imperial Government considered it to be "not in the Imperial interests to include Hongkong in any system of compulsory service," and that it gave way out of deference to the repeated offer by a body of commercial men. In the circumstances how can you excuse the Government for refusing an amendment proposed by that self-same body? If the amendment would have wrecked the Bill—and there is no reason to suppose that it would—what would it have mattered? The Imperial Government, on your own admission, did not want it.

In the discussion, the statement was made that there had been serious misapprehension somewhere, and it was suggested that the matter should be referred back to the Secretary of State, but no notice was taken of this. The Government, in effect, said: "You have allowed us to go so far, and now we are going on to the end. We will pass the Bill with the help of the Heads of Departments, who are not in the least affected and cannot be expected to know anything about trade, but that does not matter; they have votes."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ARMED ROBBERY AT WOOD ROAD. ROAD.

INMATES HELD UP WITH TOY PISTOLS. SMART CAPTURES BY THE POLICE.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, seven Chinese were charged, on remand, with committing an armed robbery at Wood Road, on May 19th.

Mr. P. Goldring appeared for one of the defendants. Inspector Sim said that at 9.30 a.m. on the day in question complainant, his uncle, a constable, and several servants were busy in the house, when suddenly one of the women heard a knock at the front door, and, on opening it, was met by one of the defendants, who handed her a letter alleged to have been sent by a friend in Hongkong. The man also carried in his hand a basket of fruit which, he stated, he was asked to deliver to the master of the house. The woman took the letter to complainant, who was engaged in conversation in another room, and on her return, found that the man and several others had entered the room. She immediately raised an alarm, and the other inmates of the house came to her assistance, only to be held up by some of the men, who levelled pistols (which afterwards proved to be merely toy pistols) at them. Three men carried paper knives and threatened to do them bodily harm if they moved or made a noise. The men then threw white pepper into the eyes of the inmates and gagged them, after which they ransacked the house, collecting jewellery and money amounting to something over \$2,000. The men made their escape and the inmates, being relieved of their gags by a neighbour, started off in pursuit. They chased the men along Wanchai Road and into Morrison Hill Road. When passing the Government opium factory they were joined by an Indian constable who was stationed on duty there at the time. One of the men darted towards the factory, but was followed and caught by the Indian constable. When searched at the Police Station a quantity of jewellery and a \$100 bill was found in his possession. The following morning the man who was arrested voluntarily offered information that would lead to his confederates' arrest. The Police accompanied him to Yaumatei and arrested two of the men in Shanghai and Temple Streets, respectively. A party of constables were sent on to Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's Wharf, and they met three of the men going on board. They arrested two. The man attempted to escape by jumping off the wharf and running along Connaught Road, but he was subsequently arrested. The round-up of the thieves was complete except for another man, whom the Police traced to Macao and arrested. No other persons were recovered. Evidence was taken, after which the case was adjourned till to-day.

TEACHING THE CHINESE MANNERS. COMEDY IN COURT.

DEFENDANT MADE TO "KOW TOW"

The proceedings at the Hongkong Magistracy, as a rule, are dull and uninteresting except, of course, to litigants and their lawyers. Yesterday morning, however, an amusing incident took place in Mr. Wolfe's Court. A Chinese defendant, referring to the Indian constable who arrested him, used the expressive description of "Molo Kwai" (Indian devil), whereupon Mr. Wolfe immediately administered a severe reprimand. Indians and Englishmen, he said, never referred to Chinese as "Chinese devils," though, if the truth were known, the latter were, perhaps, the worst of all. He was determined to put a stop to such remarks in his Court. Such expressions were obnoxious and made the man who used them liable to a severe penalty. The Chinese were always ready to seek Police protection. Was this how they showed their gratitude—by calling them *Fan Kwai* and *Molo Kwai*? Mr. Wolfe then ordered the offender to cry out aloud an expression of regret for the use of the offensive epithet.

This was done to the surprise and amusement of the spectators. Justice, however, was not yet satisfied. Mr. Wolfe directed the defendant to kneel down in an open space in front of the spectators and atone for his offence, before he could receive judicial absolution. The offender knelt down and bowed three times like a Jack-in-the-Box to Mr. Wolfe, who, viewed the performance with an ill-concealed smile.

This was done and the proceedings became farcical. Our Government, it seems, may be optimised in the famous phrase "What Father says turn we all." A Bill affecting the livelihood of all British residents has been forced upon the Colony by just those few whom it cannot possibly touch. Do you still wonder, Mr. Jenkin, why the representative of the Chamber of Commerce protested against such a use of the official majority? The only wonder to me, sir, is that the unofficial members who have minds of their own and opinions to express did not leave the Council Chamber in a body. If they cannot have their own Bill framed as they like, what can they have?

It was not impossible, if there had been misapprehension, to go back and clear it up. The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak's vote is not of much moment; presumably he did not know what he was doing, for I am credibly informed that previously he and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook had gone to Government House and urged that the Chinese British subject should not be conscripted. They were given the assurance they desired, and then, in a moment apparently of mental aberration, the senior Chinese member voted for the measure.

RODERICK RANDOM.

SHOULD MEASLES BE NOTIFIED? QUESTION DISCUSSED BY THE SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday evening at the Sanitary Board office. Mr. A. Gibson (President) occupied the chair, and there were also present:—The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. R. Halifax, Col. Crisp, Dr. Ozorio, Messrs. C. G. Alabaster, F. B. L. Bowley and Ng Hon Tsz, Mrs. Gale (Medical Officer) and Mrs. A. D. Hickling (Secretary).

Mr. Bowley proposed: "That the Board consider in committee the desirability of including measles amongst notifiable diseases." In doing so he said that no doubt the members of the Board were aware that the question of notifying measles was brought up at a meeting of the Legislative Council by the member for the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Holyoak, who, in answer to a question, was informed that a certain number of cases had been taken into the Barker Road Hospital from Hongkong and Kowloon. Mr. Holyoak wanted to know whether measles should not be made notifiable, and was informed that the Sanitary Board had had the matter under consideration. At the last meeting of the Board he (Mr. Bowley) had elicited from the President that the matter had not been considered by the Board, and therefore he now desired that it should be considered. He learnt that there was considerable difference of medical opinion on the subject, and he would have hesitated to bring forward the matter at the present juncture but for two facts. One was that when the disinfecting department was called upon to disinfect certain premises because of a case of measles having occurred there, they replied that they were unable to do so because measles was not a notifiable disease. He did not know whether it was a fact or not, but he thought that was a matter for their consideration. He also asked Dr. Harston to favour him with his advice on the subject and, with the leave of the members, he would read Dr. Harston's reply. Dr. Harston grouped the matter as follows:—

(1). From a medical point of view there can be no question that measles should be made a notifiable disease, for it is one of the most infectious of specific diseases and may, in its sequelae, lead to serious ocular, aural, naso-pharyngeal and respiratory disease. There is a still more important reason from a medical point of view for placing measles amongst the notifiable diseases at the present time in Hongkong. We have checked—thanks to the able efforts of Dr. Gale—but we have not arrested the epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever; it is almost certain that there will be a recurrence of this epidemic next winter; on epidemic of measles would increase tenfold the number of meningococcus carriers, so for this important additional reason I am of opinion that, especially at the present time, measles should be made notifiable. Measles can be arrested in spread of infection by measures absolutely identical with those employed hitherto in checking cerebro-spinal fever, namely by the free use of permanganate gargles and sulphate of zinc sprays. The disease then can be easily and expeditiously arrested provided that early notification is given, and in checking the spread of measles we are checking the spread of cerebro-spinal fever. From the purely medical point of view, therefore, the case for notification is at the present time imperative.

(2). From the racial and commercial points of view there are certain aspects to be considered. Notification must not be taken to imply radical measures of disinfection amongst the Chinese community, otherwise serious objection will be raised. The measures referred to above should be sufficient to meet the case. Whilst notification should be obligatory, preventive measures on the lines already indicated should be used and not compulsory disinfection; the latter invariably leads to dislocation of trade in the port, and its advantages are considerably outweighed by its disadvantages. It will be doubtless, within your recollection that the late Sir Henry Blake was able to introduce far more effective measures for the control of plague by educational persuasion than by compulsory measures, and the trade of the port increased *pari passu*. As soon as the Chinese are impressed with the fact that in notifying measles they are helping to check the spread of cerebro-spinal fever they will, I am sure, readily co-operate in adopting the measures indicated. At present, as you are doubtless aware, the Chinese do not look upon measles as in any way an important disease; they will smile indulgently at notification; on the other hand, when its serious aspect in connection with cerebro-spinal fever is pointed out to them they will readily assent to its notification.

Continuing, Mr. Bowley said notification did not imply compulsory disinfection. Notification was merely in the interests of the Colony, to enable the department to take such steps as they thought advisable to check the spread of the disease. He had made a proposal that the motion be dealt with in Committee, because he had an open mind on the subject and he wished the matter thoroughly discussed.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WAR SAVINGS. EIGHTEENTH LIST OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

Amounts totalling \$108,000 have been received by the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for the past month and invested in War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya at 6 per cent. This, added to the previous lists which are set forth below, brings the total amount received to date to \$1,460,225:—

1st List	\$ 39,100
2nd List	19,280
3rd List	62,070
4th List	210,305
5th List	123,680
6th List	82,355
7th List	61,880
8th List	68,333
9th List	110,593
10th List	140,345
11th List	40,625
12th List	40,715
13th List	80,875
14th List	43,680
15th List	94,355
16th List	72,390
17th List	64,355

In addition to the above, \$10,835.14 have been received in Straits Currency and invested in War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya at 6 per cent., bringing the total of such subscriptions up to \$203,430.96 Straits Currency.

Also, £252 12s. 10d., bringing the total sterling subscriptions up to £5,505 12s. 3d.

Also G\$224.70, bringing the total to G\$1,790.44.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.
Hon. Treasurers and Secretaries.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1918.

Mr. ALABASTER, in seconding the motion, said he did so not because he considered measles ought to be made a notifiable disease but because he thought that on that important subject the opinion of the Board should be given.

Dr. OZORIO objected to measles being made a notifiable disease on the ground that it was calculated to scare the residents of the Colony. He said instead of enabling them to discover the cases of measles in the Colony, it would tend to the concealment of cases. People would be afraid to seek medical assistance, and attendants would be reluctant to go unattended with the result that bronchopneumonia might set in followed by death.

Mr. HO HON Tsz was not in favour of measles being amongst the notifiable diseases. It was a harmless disease, he said, which the Chinese were able to cure even without medical aid. If measles were to be notified it would scare the people. Col. CRISP said notification was not likely to arrest the spread of the disease. It measles produced carriers for cerebro-spinal fever he submitted that influenza did the same. Influenza was a very much bigger epidemic, and ought to be made a notifiable disease.

Mr. ALABASTER then stated that he, too, was against the motion. The matter must be regarded both from a commercial and medical point of view. He understood the disease was infectious for over a fortnight before a diagnosis could be arrived at. The notification of several diseases harmed the trade of the port. Some cases should be notified, such as cerebro-spinal fever, but not measles. It encouraged other ports to impose quarantine regulations on ships coming from here. He thought the grievance which had arisen could be removed by amending the Ordinance which provided for the disinfection of infected areas, instead of notifying measles.

Mrs. GALE said measles was one of the most readily communicable diseases, and in that respect ranked with small-pox. In England in many towns compulsory notification was not effective because it could not be enforced over an extensive area. In Hongkong, however, it was different. In England when a school child developed measles all children exposed continued at school for 5-10 days, and were then excluded for 5-10 days, when those children who had not developed measles were allowed to return. The most important reason why measles should be notifiable was that no information could be obtained by the Health Officer without notification, and therefore it was difficult to find out to what extent measles existed. It was important because it enabled school-children to be excluded from infectious areas. Measles was notified in Colombo, and it could be made notifiable here, too. The Sanitary Department were not going to disinfect premises, bedding or clothing, compulsorily, but would do so if required. They could also distribute leaflets calling attention to the early symptoms and so educate the public in the means of dealing with the disease.

Mr. BOWLEY said it was rather unfortunate that Mrs. Gale's interesting remarks were made after the discussion. If the Medical Officer of Health thought measles should be notified she had good cause for it. As regards scaring people, disinfection and not notification, would do that. So far as trade was concerned he did not think notification to the Medical Officer need involve publication. He thought it best to adjourn the matter, owing to its importance, to a future meeting.

Mr. HALIFAX was of the opinion that the medical reasons were not strong enough to warrant notification. Mr. ALABASTER moved: "That in the opinion of Board measles should not be included amongst notifiable diseases."

Mr. HALIFAX seconded. The motion was put to the Board and carried, Mr. Bowley and Mrs. Gale being the only dissentients.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

TELEPHONE 1741.

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR

TEA and SUGAR

In Regulation Parcels

TO GREAT BRITAIN
BY PARCELS POST

1 lb. Tea & 1 lb. Sugar	\$3.25
2 lbs. Tea	\$4.—
4 lbs. Tea & 1 lb. Sugar	\$8.50
5 lbs. Tea	\$9.—
8 lbs. Tea & 1 lb. Sugar	\$14.50
9 lbs. Tea	\$15.50

Any of the following Teas may be sent:

Hankow, Foochow, Ceylon, or Breakfast Blend of Indian and China Teas.

The above prices include Postage, Duty, Custom Registration, Marine and War Risk Insurance.

Other Parcels can be made up to order.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

GOING TO BUILD?

COVER IT WITH

Certain-teed Roofing

A "built-up" roof is the best for any building—office, hotel, godown, residence, garage, factory, outhouse. Such a roof made of Certain-teed is durable and gives the maximum of service. Certain-teed is backed with a definite Guarantee.

We have an expert crew of men to do the work under foreign supervision. For specifications, estimates, prices, etc., write or call.



Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
Hotel Mansions,
HONGKONG.

Missions Building,
CANTON.



1185

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

NEW

GOLF BROGUES SPORT SHOES

FOR
LADIES.

THE "KELTIC" BRAND.

TAN. DARK BROWN. BLACK.

GRACA & Co.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.Dealers in
POST AGE STAMPS, VIEW POST CARDS,
FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.

New Supply of

SEEDS.

VISITORS TO CANTON
Should Purchase
FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON
BY THE PEARL RIVER.

CLARENCE V. LEVY
With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

PRICE 1/6

On Sale at:—
Hongkong: "Daily Press" Office.
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.
Messrs. BARNES & Co.
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

FINAL.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

S. E. GREEN

v.

NG SZE KWONG,

on the

WAR CHARITIES COURT,

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), 12th JUNE,

AT 4.30 P.M.

Reserved Stand Seats ... \$1.50

Ring Seats ... 1.00

Enclosure (standing only) ... 50 cts.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

P. M. HODGSON,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1918. 2119

WANTED.

STEAMSHIP MASTER Wants Position;

Extra Master's Certificate; last four

years employed in command of China Coast

Steamer; strictly sober. Good References.

Apply—MASTER, Office,

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[2120]

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS.

A MEETING OF MOTORISTS will be

held on FRIDAY, 14th June, 1918,

at 5.15 P.M. at the Offices of Messrs JAMES,

MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, when

proposals for the formation of an AUTO-

MOBILE ASSOCIATION in Hongkong

will be submitted.

All owners of Motor Cars or Motor Cycles

are requested to attend.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1918. [2123]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day authorised Mr.

FRANK MALCOLM LANE

CRAWFORD to Sign our Firm per

Procuration.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1918. 2120

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

MR. JOSEPH TOURNET will be in

Charge of the above Company's

Business at this port from To-day until

further Notice.

P. THOMAS,

Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1918. [2119]

WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MACHINE

ENGINEER is required as a Shift

Engineer at the Generating Station of the

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.,

Wanchai.

Apply in writing accompanied by details

of experience and copies of testimonials to—

THE MANAGER,

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.,

St. George's Buildings.

2095

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic, Indian

desiring to leave the Colony should

apply in person at the Central Police

Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce

Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who

remain in the Colony for more than 7 days

are required to Register themselves under

the REGISTRATION or PERSONS

ORDINANCE 1918.

Forms of Registration giving the particu-

lars required may be obtained at the

G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine

not exceeding \$50. [2121]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET!

or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMBIER CHEESE!

COTTAGE CHEESE!

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on

application. [1122]

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 128, Des Voeux Road Central,

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833. 1837

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

UNFURNISHED FLAT in Tregunter

Mansions, May Road, from 1st July.

Apply to—

J. ARNOLD,

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT

Co., Ltd. [2121]

TO LET.

NO. 4, MORRISON HILL, from 1st July.

Apply to—

THE TREASURY,

[2108]

TO LET.

HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS,

Kowloon.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & CO.,

Des Voeux Road Central.

[2109]

TO LET.

COMMODOUS and well-fitted SHOP in

Alexandra Buildings.

Apply—

SECRETARY,

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited.

[1987]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

No. 27, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [21]

TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 33,

4-ROOMED FLAT, No. 56, THE PEAK.

Apply to—

LINSTED & DAVIS,

3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings.

[2088]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

A Shop in NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

Co., Ltd.,

Alexandra Buildings.

[2000]

FOR SALE.

GALERIE, THE PEAK, SIX

ROOMS.

Apply—

C. H. GALE,

P.W.D. [1988]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-

tions to Sell by Public Auction,

On FRIDAY,

the 14th June, 1918, commencing at 11 A.M.,

In Several Lighters of the Hongkong

and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Co.'s premises (Kowloon),

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNEES),

29,576 SACKS FLOUR

All more or less damaged by Sea-water

ex s.s. Titirao.

On view now.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. E. HAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1918. [2123]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"SANTHA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees

of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods

are being landed at their risk into the hazardous

and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-

kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,

Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery

may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 15th June will be

subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined by Messrs. Goldard and Douglas on

10th June, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented

in writing within 10 days after arrival of

Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the

undersigned in any case whatever.

The Free will be consigned by

Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1918. [2124]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENRINNES."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby inform-

ed that all Goods are being landed at their

risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous

Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the

wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject

to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be

presented to the Undersigned on or before the

14th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to

be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 17th inst. at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be consigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1918. [2127]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED).

A Refreshing, Invigorating and

Palatable Drink.

Particularly suited for Tennis

Shooting and Bathing

Parties.

PINTS \$1.20 PER DOZ.

SPLITS 70 CTS. "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 431.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 12TH JUNE, 1918.

THE DISPUTE OVER THE CONSCRIPTION ORDINANCE.

A POLITICAL cartoon was issued a good

many years ago in which Mr. and Mrs.

GLADSTONE were depicted looking with

bewildered eyes at a sorry-looking wreck

on crutches, and exclaiming: "Is this

our Bill? Why, Bill, we hardly knew

you." The reference was, of course, to

some legislation which had been intro-

duced by the "G.O.M." and so changed

in its passage through Parliament as to

become almost unrecognisable. We are

reminded of this by the experience of the

unofficial members of the Legislative

Council in regard to the Conscription

Ordinance, which comes in "such ques-

tionable shape" that they disown it.

There is not the slightest doubt, we think,

that they have been out-manoeuvred by

the Government in this matter and made

to appear in a false position, with the

result that a considerable portion of the

public is disposed to accept the view

advanced with so much forensic skill by

M. D. GIBBS, C.B.E., that the

Chamber of Commerce was not sincere

when it expressed a desire for the intro-

duction of conscription. This impres-

sion, however, appears to us to rest upon

a partial and incomplete knowledge of

the facts. In saying this we cannot be

accused of any lukewarmness on the sub-

ject, for during the past eighteen months

—to be exact, since January 8th, 1917—

we have urged that, in the event of the

decision of the Imperial authorities not

to reduce the regular garrison and cast

a greater share of the responsibility for

the defence of the Colony on the local

auxiliary forces, "a local Tribunal, re-

presentative both of the Government and

of the mercantile community, should be

set up without delay in order to adjudi-

cate upon the rival claims of trade and

war, and the proceedings should either

be conducted in public, as at Home, or,

that be considered too revolutionary

a proposal, the names of those to whom

it grants exemption should be published

in the Gazette." We still feel that it

would have been better if that course had

been followed when the suggestion was

made. A compromise, however, was

adopted, and the Military Service Com-

mission was appointed to consider applica-

tions from men who wished to be released

for service at the front. We then

urged the claims of men with dependents

to a grant from public funds "in view

of the utter impossibility of living in

this Colony on the separation allowance"

granted by the Imperial Government,

and later, when His EXCELLENCY an-

nounced that if a case should arise

requiring such consideration he would

make a recommendation to the Legisla-

tive Council on the subject, we expressed

the opinion that this was "too vague,

and no married men would be justified

in the circumstances in leaving his wife

and family behind him until something

more definite" was promised. Since

that day, of course, many men have left

the Colony to fight the Empire's battle,

but when the great German offensive

began this Spring we again urged the

need for conscription, being careful to

add that "proper provision should be

made out of public funds for the depend-

ents of those—whether married or single

—who are called up." Our attitude,

therefore, has been consistent through-

out, and we have had the satisfaction of

seeing our proposals carried out almost

in their entirety. We have never had

THE WAR.

ALLIED COMMAND ABIDING ITS TIME.

BRITISH HEROISM EXTOLLED BY FRENCH COMMAND.

IMPORTANT SUCCESS IN MACEDONIA.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING OUTPUT.

Bracco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

LONDON, June 6th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing to report.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUCCESSFUL MINOR ENTERPRISE.

LONDON, June 8th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We raided trenches southward of Arras, inflicting casualties. The French carried out a successful minor enterprise eastward of Dickenbusch capturing 47 prisoners."

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 8th.

Bombing was active on both sides yesterday. We dropped 23 tons of bombs on railway junctions, aerodromes and dumps beyond the German lines. We brought down 12 and drove down seven uncontrolled. Three British machines are missing. Flying was impossible last night.

BRITISH DIVISION EARNED HIGH PRAISE.

(The first part of this message is missing.)

LONDON, June 4th.

Hostile aircraft, which were invisible for days previously, now swarmed, bombing and machine-gunning. The enemy attacked in dense masses east and west of Arras. Some worked round and reached the bridge over the Aisne at Maizy. Consequently, when the British carried the forward fighting to the bank of the river, they found the bridge down and their retreat cut off. The French reserves began to arrive in strength on the afternoon of May 27th, while the 25th English Division came into action in support. The battle increased in fury on the 28th May, when fresh German divisions attacked the British, who continued their heroic resistance, earning high praise from the French High Command. The relief of the 50th division by the French troops began on the evening of the 29th, and gradually the English troops were withdrawn from the struggle.

GERMAN REPORT.

A wireless German official report states: "Renewed enemy attacks north-west of Chateau Thierry and on the Aisne only brought him unimportant gains of territory."

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

GERMANS RENEW ATTACK.

PARIS, June 8th.

A communiqué states: "The Germans launched, at midnight, a violent artillery preparation from the region north of Montdidier to east of the Oise. Our batteries immediately intensified their counter-fire."

At 4.30 this morning the enemy attacked between Montdidier and Noyon. We are resisting with magnificent bravery in the "cover zone."

The battle is now in progress. Between the Oise and the Aisne we, this morning, carried out a detailed operation east of Hautebraye and gained ground, capturing 60 prisoners.

South of the Oureq we improved our positions east of Chezy. The enemy, who last night succeeded in penetrating for lines in the direction of Vinly, was immediately ejected by our counter-attack.

We simultaneously carried Eloup Wood and this morning we captured the wood immediately south of Brusieres, and 200 prisoners, including five officers, in these operations.

West of Rheims, after a sharp bombardment, the enemy attacked in the Vignay district and sustained serious losses without result.

PREPARATIONS IN PARIS FOR A SURPRISE.

PARIS, June 8th.

A decree proves that the Government means to stick at nothing to keep the capital inviolate. The events of the past fortnight have proved the necessity of preparing for a surprise, however improbable. In the event of an attack, an entrenched camp is contemplated, still may be very distant—may, perhaps, still be averted. The decree is an act of foresight and not of despair and should strengthen and not disturb the population.

LONG-RANGE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS RESUMED.

PARIS, June 8th.

The long-range bombardment of Paris has been resumed.

ENEMY MILITARY CRITIC ON THE SITUATION.

AMSTERDAM, June 6th.

The *Vossische Zeitung's* military correspondent says that Generalissimo Foch has been enabled to organise a resistance which is now clearly working, owing to the brilliantly constructed railway system which has junctions and unloading stations in Compeigne, and Villers-Cotteret. The correspondent does not consider that the High German Command should proceed against the newly consolidated French front which was richly provided with reserves and thereby would expose the Germans to high losses.

EARLIER CABLES.

BATTLE TAKES A TURN IN OUR FAVOUR.

LONDON, June 4th.

10.40 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday afternoon, states: "The battle seems to have taken a general turn in our favour. Our line is holding, and the troops are not only resisting but counter-attacking vigorously and successfully. Further fluctuations are still probable. The front is not yet continuous; there are places where the Boche method of infiltration may still secure local advantages, but as our line stiffens from hour to hour the points where the enemy can hope to pass without severe fighting are becoming rare. During the last 26 hours the enemy has made no real progress of any part of his new front. South of the Aisne there are signs that the Germans are about to make another big attack on the plateau between the Aisne and Villers-Cotteret forest in order to straighten the deep depression in their line between the Aisne and Vierzy. Their front in this sector is only a little in advance of the western edge of Crice Valley. The German Command, naturally, is anxious to obtain a firm footing on the plateau. There is every reason for confidence that we will be able to hold the Germans here, as we did in the battle for Villers-Cotteret forest yesterday."

GALANT DISMOUNTED BATTALION.

LONDON, June 5th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday morning, states: "The latest reports of yesterday's fighting confirm that the enemy is held. There was a bitter struggle from the Oise to the Marne with minor fluctuations, with the balance to the advantage of the Allies. Such progress as the Germans made cost an exaggerated price in casualties. Dismounted French cavalry divisions engaged in very bitter fighting for the possession of the road south of Villers-Cotteret forest against enemy crack divisions, who were deeply purchasing every foot of ground gained. These dismounted troops have been participating since the beginning of the battle with extraordinary valour. One battalion which was surrounded north of the Marne with a magnificent bayonet charge cut its way out, upon which it was ordered to retake the position, and unhesitatingly obeyed, driving out the Germans from the position where the battalion had previously been surrounded."

THE DEFENCE OF RHEIMS.

PARIS, June 4th.

The defence of Rheims is one of the most heroic features of the battle. The French troops, guarding the approaches to the city, on May 27th, gradually fell back to the suburbs. In consequence of the westerly withdrawal a line of troops was left which held out for eight days unrelieved. Those encircling the city on the night only retired 100 yards until the increase in the gas on their left necessitated a modification of the line. All the German attempts to attack the city frontally were fruitless. They were unable to employ their tanks to rush the suburbs, as they intended. Three tanks were perceived approaching on the afternoon of May 31st, but were immediately shelled. One was set on fire, and the others disappeared.

The French resistance between the Ceres suburb and Fort Pompelle was equally firm, and caused an attack by four regiments from May 31st to June 1st on Pompelle, which is described in the communiqué.

FRENCH GAINS MAINTAINED.

PARIS, June 8th.

A communiqué states: "There was sharp artillery firing in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre, between the Oise and the Aisne and south of the Aisne. We continued to make progress in the region of Veully Bussieres and we entered the village of Eloup."

The enemy attempted to wipe out our yesterday's gain on the Chezy-Dammar front. Their violent counter-attacks were shattered, and we entirely maintained our gains."

GERMAN LOSSES MORE SERIOUS DAILY.

PARIS, June 4th.

A semi-official report states: "The German losses are more serious daily, but still they are numerically superior on the whole front, and may be able to embark on a new offensive in some other sector, perhaps Montdidier-Noyon. The French Command, therefore, is wisely biding its time before putting forth all its effort."

AMERICAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 9th.

An American communiqué states: "North-west of Chateau Thierry hostile attacks on a front of two miles during the night after an artillery preparation were repulsed, with heavy losses to the enemy, who did not reach our line anywhere."

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH COUP-DE-MAIN.

LONDON, June 8th.

An Italian communiqué states: "There was a somewhat intense artillery firing from Astico to the Piave. A British party south of the Asa river carried out a successful *coup-de-main* and inflicted considerable losses. They brought back 11 prisoners. Attempted enemy attacks in the Val-laras and Astico Valley were arrested by our fire. Our airships and aeroplanes bombarded railway stations, aviation camps, and enemy huts; they also machine-gunned moving troops and exploded a large ammunition dump at Nattarello. Five enemy machines were felled."

Our airships and aeroplanes bombarded railway stations, aviation camps, and enemy huts; they also machine-gunned moving troops and exploded a large ammunition dump at Nattarello. Five enemy machines were felled."

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRANCO-GREEKS CONSOLIDATING NEW POSITIONS.

LONDON, June 4th.

Reuter's Special Correspondent on the Macedonian Front, telegraphing on June 1st, states: "The French and Greeks are actively consolidating their new positions in Skradin, which they brilliantly carried in Thursday's advance. Prisoners, who now total 1,712, do not conceal their admiration for the masterly attack upon the positions which were hitherto regarded as impregnable. The captured positions consist of first and second lines, the latter of which dominates the third enemy organisation. The new lines extend 12 kilometres to a depth of two kilometres. The success is undoubtedly the biggest since the Allied capture of Monastir in 1916. Several Bulgarian counter-attacks on May 31st were frustrated by barrage fire."

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SINKING OF A DUTCH SHIP.

BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN TORPEDOED.

AMSTERDAM, June 7th.

Captain Konig, of the *Regente*, affirms that his ship was torpedoed. The look-out and carpenter informed the Naval Officer, who is investigating on behalf of the Dutch Government, that they saw the track of the torpedo. The seaman declares he saw the torpedo itself. The British Delegates on the *Regente* were saved and taken aboard the accompanying hospital ship *Sindora*, with which was a third hospital ship, the *Zeeland*. No German wounded were aboard the *Regente*.

EARLIER CABLES.

"NOTHING EASIER THAN MURDER."

LONDON, June 4th.

Mr. Archibald Hurd, in the *Daily Telegraph*, exposes the exaggerated German reports of the so-called cruiser submarines, which are merely a large type of ordinary torpedo. Their displacement is not 5,000 tons, but 2,000. They are not 450 feet long, but under 300. Their surface speed is not 20 knots, but 12. Their submerged speed is not 15, but ten for an hour or so. He points out that the British know less of their own submarine activities than of Germany's, because the enemy targets are few compared with the thousands we present weekly. But the percentage of hits we make is treble those made by the Germans. The enemy campaign is maintained by defying every international law and ignoring the ordinary dictates of humanity. "There is nothing easier than murder."

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

WASHINGTON, June 8th.

The Shipping Board announces that 170 ships, totalling over 1,100,000 tons have been delivered since September, which is three times greater than the output of 1901, the best previous year. During the last six days in May fifteen vessels, totalling over 80,000 tons, were delivered.

RECORD DELIVERIES.

WASHINGTON, June 8th.

There were record ship-launchings and deliveries in May. Seventy-one hulls were launched, of which 39 were of steel, totalling over 238,000 tons; and 32 wooden ships, representing another 115,000 tons.

MINES OFF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

WASHINGTON, June 6th.

The Navy Department reports that mine-sweepers picked up a number of German mines off the Atlantic Coast. They had undoubtedly been scattered by submarines.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING LOSSES.

LONDON, June 6th.

The Norwegian vessel war losses may be totalled at 14 ships, two men killed and four missing. The aggregate war losses are 760 ships of 1,127,000 gross tonnage. Nine hundred and sixty-eight sailors have been killed, and, moreover, 33 vessels, with crews exceeding 700, have been reported missing, of which it is believed two-thirds are due to war losses.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

EXPECTED TO GIVE VERY LITTLE MORE BOTHER.

LONDON, June 4th.

At a meeting at the Belfast Sailors' and Soldiers' Service Club, the Senior Naval Officer at Belfast said the submarine returns for the past three months were very good—much better than was anticipated. He fully expected that before the summer was over the submarines would give very little bother.

GERMANY WILL DEMAND COMPENSATION.

AMSTERDAM, June 8th.

In the Reichstag, Herr Wuckhoff, of the Centre Party said Germany could not suggest the cessation of aerial attacks on towns outside the war-zone—but must await proposals from the enemy, none of which had been made. Even if such a proposal were made it would be conscientiously examined, although compensation would be demanded, in order that German interests should not suffer.

NEW GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, June 5th.

The German Press continues to discuss the proposal for a new German peace offensive. The *Frankfurter* declares that Great Britain and Germany can neither destroy each other nor live apart; there must finally be an understanding, but the road to it is blocked by the *Entente*. Governments of which a German victory would cause the downfall. It is Germany's business to propose conditions enabling an understanding which will give Germany what she needs.

ANTICIPATED AIR-RAID ON NEW YORK.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ADOPTED.

WASHINGTON, June 6th.

President Wilson and the War Cabinet discussed the subject. Mr. Hoover afterwards said the best supply for the Army overseas was not endangered by the appearance of enemy raiders. No fear was entertained in that regard. New York, Coney Island, and other shore resorts within the city limits were ordered to be darkened, illuminated advertising signs in Broadway to be discontinued, and all windows to be darkened. No reason was given for the order, but it is presumed it is in anticipation of a possible air-raid.

IRELAND AND RECRUITING.

PATRIOTIC MINERS IN THE HOME DISTRICTS.

LONDON, June 7th.

It is stated in Dublin that Lord French is engaged in the formation of a non-political Committee of prominent Irishmen to conduct voluntary recruiting. It is understood that the miners are taking altogether 75,000 miners from the pits into the Army Service. Sixty per cent. of the men volunteered in the Home districts.

IRISH NATIONALIST LEADER'S VIEW.

LONDON, June 8th.

Mr. John Dillon, interviewed regarding Viscount French's Proclamation, said the Government, apparently, was still blind to the fact that the support of the people cannot be expected "unless you convince them that they are respected and trusted. Any prospect of the success of Lord French's appeal depends entirely upon the extent to which the Government will reverse its Irish policy and methods of recruiting in Ireland."

INTERESTING QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, June 8th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. David Davies suggested that Government should agree with the eighteen Allies to submit to all future inter-Allied disputes to arbitration. Lord Robert Cecil replied that the suggestion would be carefully considered. Replying to Mr. Pringle, Mr. Bonar Law said he could not say when the Home Rule Bill would be introduced. "It was incorrect to draw the inference from Lord French's proclamation that the Government had abandoned the idea of conscription in Ireland."

SIR EDWARD CARSON ASKED:—When will legislation authorising the grant of land to Irish volunteers be introduced?

Mr. Bonar Law replied that he hoped to give a considered reply next week. He believed there was a good deal of misunderstanding on the matter. What was being aimed at in Ireland was also being aimed at in England.

BRITISH GIFT OF AEROPLANES TO CHILE.

SANTIAGO-DE-CHILE, June 8th.

The newspapers warmly appreciate the British gift of 20 aeroplanes to Chile, which they describe as a further demonstration of Anglo-Chilian friendship.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR GOVERNMENT TO HAVE A FREE HAND.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Holt asked: "What treaties containing the most-favoured Nation clause the Government had decided to denounce?"

Mr. Bonar Law replied that this would be dealt with in a statement which was promised as soon as possible. The matter was very complicated. The Foreign Office had been communicating on the matter with foreign countries; and the Colonial Office with the Dominions. It had already been indicated that the Government had decided to have a free hand after the war. (Cheers.)

GT. BRITAIN'S EXAMPLE TO THE EMPIRE.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, June 8th.

Lord Beaverbrook, speaking as the principal guest at a luncheon given by the Overseas Press Circle, emphasised the great function which the Press exercised in these critical times, and appealed for its fullest co-operation in winning the war.

He said he sometimes wondered whether the Dominions fully realised the stupendous contribution which Great Britain was making to the war in blood, labour, material, and treasure; and whether the eloquent fact was realised that Great Britain was raising 27 per cent. of that war expenditure out of current taxation. That was truly a great feat. He concluded by emphasising the fact that this war was vital to the Dominions as the Napoleonic wars were to Great Britain. If, he said, the Dominions contributed as much to the present war as Great Britain did to the Napoleonic wars, they would prove worthy of their forefather.

ACADEMY OF MORAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES.

PARIS, June 8th.

A Committee of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has nominated President Wilson, Cardinal Mercier, and Sr. Salandra, ex-Premier of Italy, as candidates for three vacant Foreign Associateships.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

An official statement gives the names of the following as attending the forthcoming Imperial War Cabinet and War Conference meetings:—

CANADA. Sir R. L. Borden (Premier); Mr. Meighen (Minister of the Interior); Mr. Calder (Minister of Immigration); Mr. Rowell (President of Privy Council).

AUSTRALIA. Mr. W. M. Hughes (Prime Minister); Mr. Joseph Cook (The Navy Minister).

NEW ZEALAND. Mr. W. P. Massey (Prime Minister); Sir Joseph Ward (Finance Minister).

SOUTH AFRICA. Mr. H. Burton (Railway Minister).

NEWFOUNDLAND. Sir Edward P. Morris (Prime Minister); Mr. W. F. Lloyd (Minister of Justice).

INDIA. Hon. Edwin S. Montague; and Sir Satyendra Sinha; The Maharaja of Ratnala also attends the War Conference.

GERMANY'S VANDALISM.

PARIS, June 7th.

Bishop Soissons declares that the Germans have destroyed completely 100 churches and have plundered and partially demolished 100 others in the Soissons district during the recent operations. The Soissons Cathedral has suffered badly. The Bishop also complains of Germans stripping everything and methodically taking everything to Germany. He protested against this and also against the practice of German airmen deliberately killing old men, women and children fleeing from occupied districts.

A GERMAN BYE-ELECTION.

AMSTERDAM, June 8th.

In the Reichstag by-election at Lublitz a Polish Candidate won the seat from the Centre Party by 1,250 votes to 600.

A BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, June 8th.

The Gravesend bye-election resulted as follows:—

Mr. Richardson (Coalitionist) 1,312 votes.

Mr. Davis (Independent Coalitionist) 1,108 votes.

Mr. Hinkley (Independent Labourite) 562 votes.

SWITZERLAND PREPARES FOR A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

BERNE, June 8th.

The President, addressing a Council of the States, said Switzerland was assembling documents, relative to the constitution of a League of Nations in order to be prepared in case Switzerland's services were required in connection with the establishment of a durable peace.

HOLLAND AND PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, June 8th.

Herr Dreesshuys, and two other members of the States General in a long communication to the *Nieuw Rotterdam Courant* urge that the moment is opportune for the Dutch Government to initiate a peace movement by sounding belligerent Governments regarding a basis upon which they would enter negotiations.

FRENCH AERIAL POST.

PARIS, June 8th.

Two French airmen carried 300 kilograms of mail from Paris to London in 16 minutes, and immediately returned, arriving in 155 minutes.

MILD RETALIATORY MEASURES AGAINST GERMAN PRISONERS-OF-WAR.

LONDON, June 7th.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that counter-measures have been taken respecting the treatment of German war-prisoners. In consequence of German cruelties to captured Britons. These retaliatory measures are extremely mild in comparison. For example, German prisoners are deprived of minor comforts and pleasures like newspapers and the use of hand instruments, and are required to attend parade frequently. The Germans cynically declined to raise the point at the Exchange of Prisoners of War Conference which was to be held on the 8th inst.

TRANSPORT WORKERS AND SUBMARINE MURDERS.

LONDON, June 7th.

A Conference of the Transport Workers' Federation at Newcastle unanimously, and cheerfully, agreed to the resolution moved by Mr. Hawlock-Wilson condemning the submarine murders which had been justified by German Trade Unions, and resolving to have intercourse with the German nation, unless the German people take full Parliamentary control over the Kaiser and make reparation for their crimes.

GERMAN CENSORSHIP.

AMSTERDAM.

In the Reichstag during a censorship debate the Independent Socialist Herr Haase complained that the letters of the members of the Reichstag were being secretly censored by a "Black Bureau."

OFFER BY YUGO-SLAVS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, June 8th.

The *Times's* Washington Correspondent states that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations are favourably considering the Yugo-Slav leaders' proposal to provide for an army of up to 500,000 Yugo-Slavs in America who are at present classed as Alien enemies.

AUSTRIAN SOCIALISTS' PROCLAMATION.

COPENHAGEN, June 5th.

The *Arbejder Tidning* (Vienna) publishes an Austrian Socialist Congress proclamation to the Austrians warning the Government of the danger arising from the greatly excited

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AMERICA AND THE WAR

WARSHIPS IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

New York, June 4th. Rear-Admiral Gleaves, in a speech, mentioned that America has now 150 war vessels in European waters, on board of which there are from 35,000 to 40,000 men.

WORLD'S RECORD IN WARSHIP CONSTRUCTION.

Washington, June 3rd. The newest type of destroyer has been launched 17 days after the keel was laid, thus creating a new world's record.

GERMANY AND DUTCH SHIPPING.

Amsterdam, June 4th. The *Holland-Indische* regards the German safe-conduct to the Dutch steamers *Zeeland* and *Sector* as indicating a speedy conclusion of the Dutch-German naval agreement. It believes that Germany has now dropped the earlier contention that vessels constructed in Holland with material from Germany should for a certain period not sail to the United States.

SHIPBUILDING AT HALIFAX

Ottawa, June 4th.

The Minister of Marine announces that three private berths are being laid down at Halifax for the construction of steel 10,000 ton ships, the first of which is expected to be commissioned within fifteen months.

THE RECAPTURE OF ERZERUM

THE VALUE OF ARMENIAN RESISTANCE.

London, June 4th. Reuter's Agency learns that the Armenians since November have desperately resisted the advance of the Turks. The recapture of Erzerum was a remarkable feat. Poorly-fed and ill-equipped Armenians faced the Turks single-handed from November to February, when the Turkish attempt to occupy Batum roused the Georgians, who have since co-operated against the Turks, compelling the latter to bring up fresh divisions and delaying the Turkish march on Persia.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RELIANCE UPON AMERICA'S HELP.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S ELOQUENT ADDRESS.

PARIS, June 5th.

In the Chamber, M. Clemenceau, in the course of a statement, said:—Although the time is terrible the courage and heroism of our troops are equal to the situation. Our soldiers have been fighting one against five. (Loud cheers.)

M. Clemenceau paid a high tribute to Generalissimo Foch and General Petain. "Generalissimo Foch possesses the confidence of the Allies, and the Versailles Council has decided to thank him publicly. Despite any withdrawals, we shall never capitulate. The British and French effectives are becoming exhausted like those of the Germans. The result of the struggle depends upon America's help, but the Allies are determined to pursue the war to the end. Victory will be ours if the authorities rise to the height of the situation."

M. Clemenceau said that difficult times were coming. The only question was whether they could stand them. (Loud cheers.) "For four years our effectives had been wearing themselves out. Our front was held by a line of soldiers, which was becoming thinner and thinner. Our Allies had also suffered enormous losses, and now arrives a fresh mass of German divisions in good condition. Is there anyone who does not realise that under the weight of this tremendous move our lines had to give way at some points? The extent of their recoil had become great and dangerous. I say nothing more. Nothing has occurred to shake my confidence in our soldiers. (Loud cheers.)"

The Premier's tribute to the French soldiers, who are fighting one against five and without sleep three out of four days, aroused great enthusiasm. A number of deputies sprang up shouting "Vive l'Armee!"

M. Deschanel interposed. The Chamber unanimously recognises the heroism of our soldiers. (Loud cheers.) M. Clemenceau proceeded to say that he could not maintain there had been no mistakes, but it was his business to discover and punish for mistakes, and in this he was supported by two great soldiers, Generalissimo Foch and General Petain. (Loud cheers.)

These men at present were fighting the hardest battle of the war with a heroism for which he was unable to find words to express. "The army is better than anything we could have expected." (Loud cheers.) Men must have faith and die for their ideal if they wish to give us victory. We have yielded ground, much more ground than we should have wished, and there are men who have paid for this retreat with their blood. I know some who have accomplished acts of heroism like those of Brotons, who surrounded in a wood all night, and who next day sent a message by carrier-pigeon. You may come and find us. We shall hold out half a day yet." (Loud cheers.)

These are the men who make the Fatherland. They continue it and prolong it. That Fatherland, without which no reform is possible, they will die for as an ideal, for its history, which is foremost among the histories of civilised peoples, shows they are calm and confident, and are determined to hold on in this hard battle. (Loud cheers.)

Victory is to you because the Germans, who are not so intelligent as we are, have only one method, namely, to throw their whole weight into the venture and push it to the end. The only thing that matters is final success. You have before you a Government which, as it had told you, did not enter into power even to accept surrender. (Loud cheers from the Left and Right.)

So long as we are here the Fatherland will be defended to the death, and no force will be spared to obtain success. We will never yield. That is the word of command of our Government. We will never yield at any moment. The Germans, once more, are staking everything on a coup which is meant to frighten us, so that we may abandon the struggle. For what was their great effort made on the Yser in 1914? In order to reach Calais, to separate us from the British, and to compel the latter to renounce the struggle. Why did they begin again, and why have they once more begun again? In order to obtain their effect of terror. The effectives of the belligerents are being exhausted, those of the Germans as well as our own, but meanwhile the Americans are coming to play a hand in the deciding game.

M. Clemenceau concluded:—The events in Russia gave our enemies a million additional men on the Franco-British front, but we have as Allies representing the foremost nations of the world who have pledged themselves to continue the war until the attainment of success, which we hold within our grasp if we exert the necessary energy. The people of France have accomplished their task. Those who have fallen have not fallen in vain, since they have made French history great. It remains for the living to complete the magnificent work of the dead. (Loud cheers from all parts of the House.)

The Premier received an ovation, and a vote of confidence in the Government was passed by 377 votes to 110.

COMPOSITION OF MINORITY. The minority which did not vote "conscience" comprised 85 Socialists and 19 Socialist Radicals, belonging more or less to the permanent opposition, of whom M. Caillaux is the supreme chief.

WOMEN AVIATORS!

LONDON, June 4th.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Roberts, addressing Queen Mary's Auxiliaries at Sheffield, announced that later on there would be women aviators, and he thought they would make very good aviators. Speaking generally, in connection with the employment of females in France, Mr. Roberts said while the Government gave a guarantee that they will do everything possible to keep out of the danger zone all girls and women sent on military work, there was bound to be some risk in the case of those girls working at the front who are rendering such splendid service to England and the Allies.

STATEMENT EXPLAINED.

LONDON, June 5th.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Roberts, referring to his Sheffield statement (cabled yesterday), said he was afraid he had been misunderstood. He had not intended to suggest that women should be employed as aviators in the army, but as aviators in time of peace.

FOR VALOUR.

EXAMPLES OF SUPERHUMAN HEROISM.

LONDON, June 4th.

The *Gazette* announces the award of five new Victoria Crosses. Two of the recipients are dead. The stories, as usual, reveal an almost superhuman heroism. For example:—

Lieutenant E. S. DOUGALL, Field Artillery, who was subsequently killed, undoubtedly averted a serious breach in the British line by his personality and skilful leadership through a trying day. Dougall rallied and organised infantry whom the enemy had pressed back level with his battery and supplied them with Lewis guns and armed all the gunners he could spare with rifles, and with these formed a line in front of the battery, which meanwhile was harassing the advancing enemy with rapid-fire. Although under rifle-fire and machine-gun fire, Dougall fearlessly walked about as though on parade calmly giving orders and encouraging everybody. He inspired the infantry with the assurance "As long as you stick in the trenches, I will keep my guns here." The line was maintained all day, delaying the enemy's advance over 12 hours. The battery was withdrawn with great difficulty in accordance with orders in the evening when the ammunition was spent.

Second-Lieut. E. F. BEAL led a party under a dozen men against the enemy, who was strongly holding a gap of 400 yards between the left of his company and a neighbouring unit, which it was vitally important to clear. Reaching an enemy machine-gun Beal immediately sprang forward and killed the team with his revolver, and captured the gun. Altogether he similarly captured four machine-guns and inflicted severe casualties on the enemy. Subsequently, regardless of danger, Beal walked up close to an enemy machine-gun and brought in a wounded man who was left in the open under heavy enemy fire. Beal was killed by a shell the following morning.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

LONDON, June 4th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that although the Excess Profits Tax could not be regarded as permanent, it would not be stopped immediately the war was finished. It was estimated to obtain £200,000,000 from it in the current year—to obtain such a sum from the income-tax would mean a tax of eight shillings in the £.

THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

LONDON, June 5th.

M. Clemenceau presided over the Supreme War Council in Paris. Besides Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Milner, M. Pichon, Signor Orlando, Baron Sonnino, American and Japanese Ambassadors and a number of military authorities, including Generalissimo Foch, Major-General Sackville-West, General Bliss (United States), and General Robilant (Italy), were present.

DISTINCTIVE BADGE FOR DISABLED.

LONDON, June 5th.

In the House of Commons, Col. Sir A. S. T. Griffiths-Boscawen stated that a white armband bearing a red crown will be issued to all disabled soldiers and sailors in order to indicate disability, and an appeal will be made that every consideration should be shown them.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

LONDON, June 2nd.

The following Birthday Honours are announced:—Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George—Mr. A. H. Lemon, British Resident at Negri Sembilan, Malay States.

LONDON, June 3rd. The following have been made Knights Commanders of the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—Mr. Richard Lake, Lt. Governor of Saskatchewan; Mr. John Hazen, Naval Minister of Canada; Mr. Timothy Coghlan, Lt. Agent-General for New South Wales; Professor Cadman, for services in connection with oil-bearing lands in the Colonies; and Mr. Edward Mitchell, leader of the Victorian Bar.

EXPLOSION AT FRENCH MUNITIONS WORKS.

PARIS, June 4th.

A serious explosion occurred at the Beaussens Munitions Works. Severe damage resulted. The number of victims is at present undiscoverable. A considerable quantity of munitions was lost.

THE CASUALTIES.

MARSEILLES, June 5th.

One hundred were killed and 50 injured by the explosion at the Beaussens Munitions Works.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL AT OLD BAILEY.

SCENES OF DISORDER.

LONDON, June 4th.

One of the most sensational cases ever heard at the Old Bailey was concluded to-day. Mr. Pemberton Billing, M.P., was charged with criminally libelling Miss Maud Allan in his newspaper *Vigilante* by suggesting that she was a moral pervert, because she played Oscar Wilde's *Salome*, which play appealed to sexual perversities. The case has been characterized by scenes of disorder unknown in a British Court. Mr. Pemberton Billing, who defended himself, declared that he published the statement in *Vigilante* because many of the leading people in England were subject to German terrorism and feared black-mail, and therefore were prevented from prosecuting the war vigorously. He called a witness who testified to having seen a Black Book compiled in Germany, containing 47,000 names of the best-known English people who were sexual perverts, including Mr. Asquith, Sir Charles John Darling, and Lord Haldane.

The judge, in summing up, held the alleged book irrelevant to the case. In the course of his summing up Lord Alfred Douglas called the judge a liar, upon which Lord Alfred Douglas was ejected.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, which was received with cheers.

WIDESPREAD COMMENT.

LONDON, June 6th.

The Billing case has elicited widespread comment. The *Times* says the vital point affecting the whole nation is the vague suggestion of vice and want of energetic patriotism, which have been publicly canvassed without the remotest prospect of approving or disproving them. As for Billing, we must assume he is honestly convinced that this country is paralysed in prosecuting the war by the German blackmail levied on the private lives of thousands of men and women. It is, of course, not a shred of real evidence so far as the truth is concerned, which the defence alleged is grossly exaggerated, and is limited to an infinitesimal section in every class. Neither in public patriotism or private morals has England any cause to fear comparison with any country in the world.

The *Daily News* says the real purpose of the conspiracy disclosed in this case is an attempt to destroy the reputations of public men who have served the nation honourably. The country may well despair of itself when the greatest of its citizens can be publicly subjected without redress to the loathsome suspicions of adventurers and fanatics.

The *Manchester Guardian* also condemns the unfairness of naming public men in court when these cannot reply.

The *Manchester Gazette*, after criticising Justice Darling, who presided over the case, says the entire newspaper comment condemns the "proceedings," which show that the nation is not in an alarmed, neurotic and distracted condition which would believe the absurd stories of the defence.

The railwaymen's leader, Mr. Thomas, in a letter to the Press, protests against public men at a time of crisis being branded as corrupt and traitors without a shadow of foundation.

GENERALISSIMO FOCH ON STRATEGY.

LONDON, June 5th.

An important article on strategy by Generalissimo Foch is published in to-day's *Field*. Generalissimo Foch argues that modern war, in order to arrive at its end of imposing its will on an enemy, recognises only one means, namely, the destruction of the enemy's organised forces of war, and undertakes and prepares for this destruction by the battle which brings about the overthrow of the adversary, organising his command, destroys, disorganises and hurls, and nullifies the fighting powers of the units. In order to completely achieve this object, the battle must not be purely defensive, for a purely defensive battle, even when well-conducted, is simply a game which must be replayed.

THE ALLIED WORKERS' PEACE.

LONDON, June 4th.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, interviewed by Reuter's Agency, stated that the Allied workers would not compromise on essential issues. There would be no surrender to the militarist or the Imperialist, nor would they agree to a cynical peace based on a military stalemate. The workers wanted a peace based upon understanding among all belligerents in accordance with the principles of international justice and self-determination. The workers opposed a peace of conquest and annexations imposed by either side, and were pledged to create a new international system which would prevent war.

Mr. Henderson said that the keystone of the system would be a League of Nations, including the present belligerents and neutrals. The League would involve the suppression of all secret diplomacy, the publication of all international treaties which must not contravene the principles of the League, and the abolition of compulsory military service, also the renunciation of the proposed economic boycott of Germany.

Mr. Henderson pointed out that the Memorandum of War Aims of the Inter-Allied Conference proved that the workers had not sought to enter into a plenary conference with the belligerents.

The workers sought to unite with the German people to overthrow a system of militarism and imperialism and convince the Germans that the "free" western democracies would not submit to a German peace imposed on Ukraine and Roumania. If the Germans still persisted in holding up the Russian militarist, war would be prolonged till one side had been completely subjugated, as the American Trades Unionists desire.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 10th.

The silver market is quiet.

IRELAND AND CONSCRIPTION HOME RULE FIRST.

In the House of Commons, on April 18th, on Clause 2 of the Military Service Bill, which gives power, by Order in Council, to apply the Act to Ireland,

Mr. Lardner moved an amendment providing that the Act should not come into force in Ireland until after the passing of a resolution by an Irish Parliament approving of it. Assuming that the Government of Ireland Bill was at present in operation and a Parliament was sitting in Dublin, would the British Government—great as was the need for men—venture to impose conscription on Ireland without taking the opinion of the Irish House of Commons? The House could not claim any right, moral or legal, to impose conscription on a people which had been given the right to manage its own affairs. The proposal to apply the Act to Ireland by an Order in Council was nothing short of tyranny.

Mr. MacVeagh said if the Government persisted in their present attempt to impose conscription on Ireland against the will of the people of that country, their action would be resented in every county, city, and village, and they would turn the whole country into a veritable shambles. A sub-committee of the Irish Convention had made the following report: "Assuming that a scheme of self-government for Ireland be adopted, including the establishment of an Irish Parliament and an executive Government responsible thereto, we think it would in practice be impossible to impose a system of compulsory service on Ireland without the assent and co-operation of the Irish Parliament."

Mr. A. Henderson said the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the second reading of the bill that the Government were making their existence not merely on the policy but almost on the language of Clause 2 was one of the most surprising announcements he had ever heard. The right hon. gentleman ignored the very long and painful history of the Irish question and the mischievous lead that he and others occupying very responsible positions within quite recent times gave in Ireland. The second policy was that proposed by the amendment. He believed the wisest course the Government could take would be to withdraw the clause altogether; but if they could not see their way to do that, he thought the minimum they ought to do was to tell the Committee in plain language that if they carried the clause as it now stood they would not put it into operation in any shape whatsoever until Home Rule was the law of the land in Ireland. He believed that if the Government put their policy in operation forthwith there would only be one party in Ireland, and that that party would be a Sinn Féin party rather than a Constitutional party. (Hear, hear.)

MR. ASQUITH ON THE NATION'S PERIL.

Mr. Asquith: Two nights ago on the second reading I made an appeal to the Government to see their way if they could to the omission of this clause. That appeal was not conceived in any spirit of hostility to the general purposes of the measure. Quite the contrary. Nor was it inspired by any sympathy on my part with the widespread reluctance of the Irish people to submit in the stress of the war to conscription. I stand in rather a special position in regard to this matter. I was mainly responsible for the introduction of the original Military Service Act, but being in that position I feel I ought in the public interest to state plainly to the Government the grave difficulties and objections which I saw to the extension of the application of the Act to Ireland. I hoped the appeal I then made might have been responded to, because I thought as a matter of practical expediency the addition to your military man-power, which upon the most sanguine estimate might be expected from applying conscription to Ireland would for the essential purposes of the war be offset and possibly neutralised by the difficulty—a difficulty greater now than ever in the past of applying to a community in a free Empire like ours a measure which, rightly or wrongly, is offensive to the predominant sentiment of the people. My right hon. friend told me that the Government could not accept that appeal, and indicated that if the decision of the House on this point should be adverse they would feel compelled to decline further to discharge the responsibilities of office. I am speaking entirely for myself, and do not claim to influence the judgments or actions of others. If we were under normal conditions, or anything like normal conditions—I am speaking not simply of peace conditions but of normal war conditions—I should not hesitate to support the opinions I have expressed by appropriate Parliamentary action. But not only are the conditions not normal, but they are conditions which are unexampled in the history of this country. On Tuesday last I ventured to impress on the House the jeopardy to which the cause on which the hearts of all of us are set, and which we never intend to betray, is exposed. But grave as was the situation then, it is far graver to-day. (Hear, hear.) I am not using the language of pessimism or panic—we feel neither pessimism nor panic—but the most criminal folly we could commit would be to bind our eyes to the extent and urgency of the perils to which we are exposed, and at this moment I would not be a party in this House to a proceeding, legitimate and indeed imperative under normal conditions, which if it succeeded—and if it does not succeed

it is no use but only an academic demonstration—but which if it succeeded must have the effect of preventing those who are responsible to this nation and Empire and to our Allies for extricating the gear of causes from the gravest of perils—which would have the effect of preventing them, possibly for weeks, from doing what it is in the interests of the country and the world essential that they should do.

A GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY.

But, while I say that, I have not in the least degree modified my view to the gravity of the responsibility which the Government have taken upon themselves with regard to the application of conscription to Ireland. (Hear, hear.) I do wish to associate myself with a great deal of what has just fallen from Mr. Henderson. Let us assume that this clause is going to be incorporated in the bill. It is an empowering clause, a clause which enables that his Majesty may by Order in Council extend the Act to Ireland. That is a process which must take time. The Minister of National Service on January 17th last, after stating that the Government, after fully investigating the matter, considered that to include the proposal to apply compulsory military service to Ireland would not help on the war, proceeded in these terms:

"I wonder if hon. members who suggest that some measure of compulsion for Ireland should be applied under this bill have considered what such a proposal would mean if it became law in getting the machinery under way, and at what month the effects of such a measure would begin to show themselves in the field."

What was then said is equally true and appropriate now. Therefore, if it is not a thing that can be done in a hurry, and if it is possible even now, after all this controversy, to bring about a condition, an atmosphere, in Ireland which shall not be fatal to the best hopes and the future of the United Kingdom and of the Empire, why should not the time which the Minister of National Service says must be occupied in this preparatory operation—why should it not be given to bringing in, and expressing through this House, without a moment of unavoidable delay, a bill for bringing into operation that which the Prime Minister only two nights ago referred to in these terms:

"As soon as arrangements are complete the Government will, by Order in Council, put this Act into immediate operation; and meanwhile we intend to invite Parliament to pass a measure of self-government for Ireland."

Will the Government now make it perfectly plain that if this clause is added to the bill, and the bill receives the Royal assent, and becomes an Act of Parliament, and this empowering clause is at the disposal of the Executive, will they state definitely and explicitly that the time shall be occupied in priority to all other business—except, of course, what is indispensably necessary for the actual conduct of the war—in passing through this House, and through another House, until it receives the Royal Assent, a bill for the introduction of a measure of self-government? I believe that even now we might without prolongation of this embittered and most unhappy controversy arrive at practical unity. (Loud cheers.)

THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Mr. Duke said the late Prime Minister had brought the debate to its true level. He did not believe that he or any of his colleagues had underestimated the tremendous gravity of the decision which rested with the Government of the day with regard to the two topics which inevitably became associated when they had to discuss the immediate question of the contribution of Ireland in man-power to the prosecution of the war. It seemed to him that when, on the day that the order was made for printing the report of the Convention, his Majesty's Government found it to be its inextinguishable duty to make this proposal now before the House of Commons, it was a situation of unprecedented promise for the future of Ireland, that it was not merely that the Convention had come to a conclusion the main characteristic of which was agreement, and not disagreement. It gave security and the support of men representing the Nationalists, the Unionists, and the Labour members in the House of Commons, but it also gave security for the introduction in the House of Lords of a bill for the self-government of Ireland which would have the support of some of the most powerful opponents. In the House of Commons they yearned to settle this question, and a great mass of them were of opinion that almost any sacrifice was warranted that would effect a permanent and safe solution of a difficulty which had harassed the relations between the two countries so long. He did not believe there was a man in Ireland who would not readily acquiesce in the statement of Mr. Asquith that we were now under conditions unprecedented in the history of the country. The Irish by their representatives in Parliament were solemnly committed to the prosecution of the war. Having considered the whole problem of the prosecution of the war, the Government had come to the conclusion with regard to Ireland—not lightly, heartily and certainly in no spirit of antagonism to Ireland—that it was their inextinguishable duty to come to a decision on the question of conscription. From that position it had not been possible to re-

Such being the case, he appealed to hon. members not to throw taunts at one another because a conclusion had been come to which was painful to them. Let them think of the task in which they were engaged. (Cheers.) After all, the first obligation of a Government and of a citizen was the defence of the State. (Hear, hear.) As matters stood to-day Ireland was an integral part of the United Kingdom.

A NATIONALIST MEMBER: ROT.

Mr. Duke said he agreed with Mr. Henderson and Mr. Asquith as to the Irish position. Every friend of Ireland desired that the grievance of that country with regard to self-government should be removed, and he hoped that before this bill was parted with members from Ireland would see that the Government were decided that the Home Rule question should be settled in such a way as to give satisfaction to Irish aspirations.

HOME RULE WITHOUT DELAY.

Mr. Duke: If there is a Home Rule Bill or a self-government bill which offers the prospect of a settlement of the difficulties of this question, I am satisfied that the temper in which this matter is regarded in Ireland will be totally different from that in which it is now regarded.

Mr. Dillon: Nonsense; it will make no change as you will find to your cost.

Mr. Duke, continuing, pointing out that young unmarried men would be called first. He agreed it would be a disservice to the State to call into the ranks men suffering under a grievance. The desire of the Government was to remove any such grievance, and in that desire the Government asked for the help of the House and the country. On behalf of the Government and on his own behalf he assumed the House that the intention of the Government was to present a bill for Irish self-government without delay, and as an urgent matter—to be prosecuted with the utmost despatch. He asked that the House and the people of Ireland would believe that nothing would be more satisfactory to the Government than that a Parliament should be erected in Dublin before any Irishman came to the colours. He hoped that was a fair response to the challenge of Mr. Henderson. If this had been a clause for applying conscription without regard to the setting up of Home Rule he would not have been a party to it. (Irish cheers.) He hoped that Ireland would respond to the appeal to co-operate in settling the two questions: the help of Ireland for the defence of her own shores and the Empire, and the question of the settlement of the relations between two islands which ought to be bosom friends.

Mr. Devlin said Irishmen recognised no right of the King, Lords, and Commons to impose a blood-tax on Ireland. Had they any such right in Australia or South Africa? Because Ireland was robbed of constitutional freedom, Parliament claimed the right to impose that which she dare not impose on the Dominions of Canada and Australia. The Irish wanted no bargain.

Mr. Duke: I did not suggest a bargain.

Mr. Devlin said let Mr. Duke introduce his self-governing proposals, let them be satisfactory, and let them be put in operation. Then let the Irish Parliament decide whether they would have conscription, or let them have a referendum, and let the people of Ireland, by self-determination, settle this question, and then Ireland would be prepared to close the black and bitter chapter of the past, and start out anew on a more friendly and harmonious relationship.

MR. DEVLIN'S OFFER.

The wisest course for the Government to take was to withdraw the clause at the earliest possible moment. At a critical period of the great European struggle the Government apparently wanted to create civil war in Ireland, not because they believed that conscription could be of any service to them, but because they had been jockeyed into their present position by Sir E. Carson. He was prepared to make an offer to the Government. If they would bring in a broad measure of self-government, based on lines which would satisfy national aspirations, and call together at the earliest moment a free Parliament, representing Irish citizenship, and give the first manifestation in their power of trust in Ireland, they would get from Ireland what they had received from South Africa. At the beginning of the war he asked his late leader to permit him to be the colours. Mr. Redmond put before him to join at that time. If the Government did what he (Mr. Devlin) had suggested, he would be the first to go and join as a private. (Cheers.) He would constitute himself the leader of all the young and generous hearts which would be touched by the chivalry and justice of the Government's act, and he would do his best to rally them to the support of this country in the present time of bitter trial. What more a man could offer than that was for the Government to say. (Cheers.)

Mr. Adamson appealed to the Government to give an undertaking that the clause would not be put into operation until a Home Rule Bill had been placed on the statute-book. Labour was anxious that the question of the government of Ireland should be settled on sound and sensible lines.

Captain Amery, as a convinced Unionist, supported the appeal made to the Government by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Henderson.

Captain Sheehan said that there were at least 50,000 men of military age in Ireland who had gone across from England to evade military service. They did not want them in Ireland, for they were filling up the houses in the watering-places. If young Irishmen were to serve it must be in compliance with, and at the command of, an Irish Parliament. The Government were playing Germany's game by promoting strife in Ireland. Germany began the war because she believed there would be strife in Ireland.

Colonel Sir M. Sykes said the patience of the Irish people might have been tried in various ways, but the patience of the English people had been severely tried in regard to Ireland. The greatest disaster that could befall Ireland would be that there should be a quarrel between the democracies of the two countries. With the fate of this country hanging in the balance and the necessity to find men for the front, the English people would not care about the question of Home Rule, and would not trouble much as to the methods employed in Ireland. He admitted that Ireland had been woefully mishandled, and a great deal of responsibility rested on both English parties in that House. An equally heavy responsibility rested on those who encouraged illegality. He imagined that the Bill would produce a long, bitter, and maintained resistance, but he did not believe there would be a great open resistance or a great rebellion.

"JUSTICE OR PHYSICAL FORCE."

What he dreaded was a constant series of miserable events which would react not only in this country, but in America and the Colonies. The enormous Irish population outside Ireland if it saw that series of miserable events month after month would grow gradually hostile. The Government had taken its decision to stand or fall by the bill, and as a follower of the Government it was his duty to support them. But as they had taken this conscription step they must also take the other, and bring in a Home Rule Bill. That would be a difficult course, and would provoke annoyance in certain quarters in Ireland. He was certain that the English democracy would not be behind the Government if it saw it taking the one measure without the other. There was no basis except one of justice or violent physical force on which Irish affairs could be managed until it had been proved to the Irish people that the law was equal for all, and that it was not possible for one political party to break the law and not to be punished, and another to be treated differently. (Nationalist cheers.)

He would remind Ulster Unionists that every grave crisis in Parliament during the last seven years in regard to Ireland had opened an avenue for settlement after the crisis, and once again perhaps another opportunity had presented itself. There was Mr. Devlin's offer. It seemed to him to make the suggestion that if Sir E. Carson said, "If the Irish nation is in the war Ulster is in the Irish nation," Sinn Féin would be dead, and there would be such a wave of enthusiasm over Ireland that the Irish divisions would be filled to overflowing. He believed that the Nationalist and Unionist parties would find themselves at the hand of an Army far beyond the hopes of the Minister of National Service. England had a right on many accounts to be grateful to Ulster. If he might be permitted, speaking in a well-known phrase, "it would indeed be a crowning mercy if action were taken now which would give the Empire the men and settle the Irish question—which settled rightly, the war would be won, and Ulster would be able to say, 'Ulster has done it.' (Cheers.)

Mr. Hugh Law said, in opposing the clause, Irishmen were not insensible to the peculiar difficulties of the present military situation. He had never been himself opposed to the principle of conscription, whether in relation to Ireland or elsewhere, but the essence of the matter was consent.

Sir W. H. Dickinson, as a follower of Mr. Asquith, said the present military situation was so grave that it was impossible for many of them who would have felt bound to vote against what they could not but regard as a most unwise course, to follow their inclinations. He suggested that conscription should not come into operation in Ireland until an Order in Council had been made appointing a day when a Home Rule Act was to come into force.

Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck thought that from a military point of view the proposal to apply conscription to Ireland would be almost valueless, whilst the political results would be simply disastrous. He did not want to do anything to embarrass the Government, but he did appeal to them to begin their operations at the right end. Let them begin their recruiting operations by first of all getting the goodwill of the Irish people. Let them bring in a generous measure of Home Rule and trust to the generosity of a generous, high-spirited, and high-minded people to do the rest, and they would not be disappointed. If they must go forward with this clause let them hang up till they saw whether another House of Parliament would agree to it or not. He had served in the Dardanelles with Irish regiments, and they were not lacking in courage or patriotism, and it flattered him with disgust to hear taunts levelled at the Irish. If the Government at the beginning of the war had had the courage to put the Home Rule Act into operation things would have been very different.

The debate was continued.

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WEATHER REPORT.

May 11th, at 10.50.—No return from Japan or the Philippines. Pressure has decreased slightly in all reporting districts, except N.E. China, where it has increased slightly; the northern depression having moved eastward. A shallow depression is central to the north of Hongkong.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day: 0.80 inch. Total since 1st January, 19.53 inches, against an average of 28.92 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Road	W. or variable winds, moderate to light; fair.
Formosa Channel	South winds, moderate.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as Hongkong and Hainan. Light variable winds.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

11th JUNE, A.M.

Station.	Hot	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity.	Wind Direction	Force.	Weather
Vladivostok	6	30.10	51		SW	1	or
Nemuro	5						
Hakodate							
Tsushima							
Kochi							
Nagasaki							
Kagoshima							
Oshima							
Naha							
Ishijima							
Bonin Island							
Wakawa	6	29.78	69		S	4	or
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kinkiang							
Changsha							
Shanghai			29.88	88	100	WV	
Guthrie			29.76	87	100	S	1
Sharp Peak			29.76	75	93	S	1
Amoy			29.66	77	95	S	1
Swatow							
Taihu	5	29.68	73	96			0
Tientsin		29.71	77				0
Tainan		29.72	77		SE	4	2
Koshu		29.73	79		SE	4	2
Pescadore		29.69	79				1
Canton	6	29.64	78	91	NW	1	0
Hongkong		29.64	77	93			0
Gap Rock		29.63			W	3	0
Macao		29.61	77	98	WV	2	0
Wachow	2						
Yehow	2						
Phu Lien	7	29.68	72	100	NW	4	0
Tourane		29.68					
Cape St James		29.80	76		SW	2	0
Aparr	5						
Dagupan							
Mandai							
Lagassi							
Palawan							
Ililo							
Surigao							
Guam	4.50						
Labuan	6	29.78	80	85	SW	2	0

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNELL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Russ & Co., Canton.

THE HANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAID
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW"	On 13th June 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 13th June, 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 15th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 18th June, 3 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"HWAH KUEI"	On 18th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 20th June, 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 33

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class First Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 18th June at 1 P.M.
"HAIKAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... FRIDAY, 21st June, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Comp. Wharf (near Kake Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

Each above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID BASSON & CO., LTD.
Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
to	from	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917
COLOMBO	from	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING-1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES, calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge, and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Sound the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA MARU 12,500 Tons	SAT. 22nd June 11 A.M.
	MISHIMA MARU 12,500 Tons	SAT. 22nd June 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,800 Tons	FRI. 14th June 4 P.M.
	AKI MARU 12,500 Tons	SAT. 20th July 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. + Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU" each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

+ KASHIMA MARU ... THURS. 20th June, at 11 A.M.

+ KATORI MARU ... FRI. 19th July, at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MOBI, Manager.

Telephone 232 and 233

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 22nd June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	TUES. 18th July
KOREA MARU	20,000	TUES. 18th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES. 27th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, URUGUAY, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,300	July 13th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 8th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Manager.
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

MARSEILLES LINE—Monthly service via Singapore and Port Said.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Peking Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"AFRICA MARU"	TUESDAY, 11th June, at 3 P.M.
"CANADA MARU"	MONDAY, 17th June, at 3 P.M.
"CANADA MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 28th June, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 16th June, at Noon.
TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO: JUNE 21st and AUGUST 31st 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passage Agent.
Pier's Buildings, Ice House Street.

